The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Renewal of the French Arms Debate in the Senate.

Senator Harlan Refutes Mr. Sumner's Malicious Preamble.

The Granville Note not Expected Before Next Week.

What the Testimony Taken in New-Orleans will Prove.

The Negroes of Louisiana Unanimous for Grant.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate and the Sumner Preamble—Naval Appropriations Voted—The Alabama Claims—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The failure of Senator SUMNER yesterday to sustain the allegations made in the long preamble to his resolution was not accompanied by any failure of falsification and misrepresentation in the opposition Press. The *Tribune* says that when his resolution was first brought forward its consideration was prevented by the "President's partisans," as it terms them, in the Senate. This is wholly untrue. Mr. SUMNER himself said he did not want immediate consideration when he introduced the resolution, and when he first asked to have it taken up he found his call sustained by all of those called by the *Tribune* the "President's partisans," except such as happened to be on the Appropriation Committee, who followed, generally, the lead of their chairman in trying to first secure the passage of the Appropriation bill. This statement was more vicious but less stupid than the other one in the same article which said that the resolution passed the Senate yesterday without opposition. The failure of the attack upon the Administration today was a continuation of the disaster which it met yesterday. Mr. HARLAN more than met expectations which were entertained of him, and Mr. SUMNER sat through most of his reply to his own statements of yesterday, with his head on his hand, looking gloomy and disheartened. Occasionally he leaned forward to suggest evidently a defense to be made for him by Mr. SCHURZ. That gentleman himself displayed more nervousness than he was ever observed to exhibit before on a similar occasion, and when Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN had concluded his arraignment of Mr. SUMNER's unpatriotic course in seeking to make out a case for the German Empire to make demands upon us for indemnity and damages when it had never discovered anything but impartiality in our Government's execution of its obligations as a neutral, it was clear that only a most extraordinary effort, and the production of new facts by Mr. SCHURZ, could turn the tide of the conspirators' defeat. He was not equal to the emergency. Their ammunition had all incautiously been rammed into the preamble of the resolution and fired off. There were no new facts, and no new arguments to be based upon the old ones. Of course there could be but one result. Mr. HARLAN began the discussion today. In the first place, he showed that the charge that our Government had violated the international code for neutrals was groundless unless it was proved that our arms had been sold to known agents of France, which he refuted. We had a right to sell to our own citizens, and there was nothing in the law to preclude the selling of arms either to France or Germany by our citizens, they taking, of course, the risks of seizure. No one disputes that these positions are properly taken; but Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ insist that our Government should have investigated every bid to see that the arms bought should not find their way even indirectly into the hands of belligerents. On the charges of fraud based upon the alleged discrepancies in returns of accounts by the War and Treasury Departments, he brought in the original record of the Ordnance Bureau, and showed by it that every dollar of the receipts were accounted for, and sustained the statements made on this head yesterday by Mr. WILSON. He proved that even the statements of the Treasury report had been misquoted to give color to the charges. He then proceeded to show that Mr. SUMNER's documents quoted in the preamble were furnished him by a French agent, and made and sustained the charge that there had been dealings with officers of a foreign Government by a Senator to secure material for an attack upon his own. Three papers which he quoted could only have found their way into Mr. SUMNER's hands through the French Legation, and one of them in grave violation of diplomatic privileges. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke briefly, but with a very telling effect, especially upon Mr. SCHURZ himself, who keenly felt the force of the results which might flow from his unpatriotic conduct. Mr. SCHURZ began with a nervous extempore fusilade, and for the first twenty minutes he seemed almost wholly abandoned by his usual self-possession. At the end of that time he reached the beginning of his prepared speech, to which he adhered pretty closely to the end. It would have been effective but for the fact that it had been prepared before the debate began, and the discussion had since exploded his facts. He admitted that there was no ground for any charges on the Department statements of accounts, which had been or could be fully explained, he had no doubt. He finally reduced his reasons for wanting an investigation to two. One was that the accounts of the French Government for arms bought by it during their war did not agree with the accounts of our Government for sales during the same period. The second reason was that the German-born American citizens would be terribly excited if an investigation was refused, what never happened before. Mr. SCHURZ failed to hold the galleries, which were well thinned out before the close of his speech. In repartee, for which he is so famous, he signally failed, being, as SUMNER's friends said of him yesterday, not able to reply promptly to questions which were put to him. He succeeded in showing the malice which actuated him by insinuating in the close of his speech that the Secretary of War had been overruled by the President in the matter of sales of arms, and that the President had, in turn, been controlled by some military ring which was organized for purposes of plunder. As the case stands now, unless CHAMBRUN furnishes the delectable duett with more evidence, they can do nothing, and they are now at the mercy of EDMUNDS, MORTON and CONKLING, without the power of defense. If they enter the debate again it can only be to make a bitter personal contest. Mr. TRUMBULL and even TIPTON will not aid them, and the Democrats thus far decline the attempt to come to their rescue.

SENATOR BROWNLOW ON BECK.

MR. BROWNLOW obtained permission today for the reading of his reply to the aspersions of Mr. BECK in the House upon his character. Mr. BECK was severely and deservedly handled in the loyal Parson's inimitable manner. His allusions and language, in view of the fact that Mr. BECK is a member of the House, were unparliamentary and improper, and would not have been permitted under the rules from any other Senator. Everybody recognized the cowardice of the attack which BECK had made upon a Senator who could not even speak, or hold a pen in his own defense; so unanimous comment was given to the reading of the statement written for him from his whispered dictation.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The House today finished the Naval Appropriation bill, a result which has seldom been reached in so short a time. The bill is passed substantially as it came from the Committee. The Army bill will next be considered.

COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

The Ways and Means Committee today appointed Messrs. ROBERTS, FINKELNBURG and BROOKS a special committee to consider and report upon Mr. COX's bill to promote trade with Brazil. This bill provides that the monthly mail service with that country shall be increased to semi-monthly, and that the additional service shall be performed in American steamers of not less than 2,000 tons burden.

FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

An important trial of fire-proof composition has been made at the Navy-yard by direction of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, under supervision of A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Two trials were made, one in the reberveratory furnace and one in the blast furnace. Both were eminently successful. The last resulted as follows: An iron chest, 18 inches in diameter, with a lining of 4 inches of the composition, also containing a wooden box, 4 inches in diameter, in which were deposited papers, money, and matches was placed in the blast furnace, and different metals placed all around it, after being subjected to an almost continuous blast of three hours; and after all the metals were melted, the chest was left in the furnace until this morning. Today at 1 o'clock P. M., under direction of the representatives of the Government, the three chests were opened and the contents were found to be in exactly the same condition as when they were put in, and the matches were used to light cigars with. The fire-proof composition is the discovery of two gentlemen from Detroit, one of whom, SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD, was present at the trial.

VISITORS.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON, Senator elect from Iowa, arrived in the city this morning, and during the day called upon the President, with whom he had a very agreeable interview. Hon. JAMES F. WILSON and Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Iowa, are also here. GEO. O. MCKEE, Esq., of the St. Louis *Democrat*, is also in the City, and called upon the President today.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The text of Earl GRANVILLE's letter to this Government will not reach here before Monday or Tuesday next, as it did not leave London until the 6th inst. Of course no reply will be framed until that is received.

JOHNSON, THE EMBEZZLER.

There is a law which provides that a witness examined before a committee of Congress shall not be proceeded against in the Courts touching any matter upon which he gave evidence. Under the operation of this law, SETH JOHNSON, whose embezzlement of about $40,000 was discovered recently in the Treasurer's Office, was today discharged from custody, and the crime, to which, a few days ago, he was ready to plead guilty, must go unpunished. It seems that Mr. LYNCH's Committee, which is making an investigation into the expenditures of the Treasury, not having in mind the effect, and perhaps not the existence of the law, were induced to summon JOHNSON, who gave full testimony concerning his operation, and then pleaded the statute and escaped. The law was imperative, and the Committee's action saved him from the penitentiary.

JUDGE WRIGHT.

Judge WRIGHT, under arrest for frauds on the Interior Department and the Indians, has been trying to induce the Committee on Indian Affairs to summon him to testify before it, but the vigilant officers of the Department prevented the fulfillment of his wishes. The little game will not soon succeed after the example of JOHNSON.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session, today, confirmed the nomination of GRATIOT WASHBURNE, son of Minister WASHBURNE, as Assistant Secretary of the Legation to France; and also that of SAMUEL C. WINGARD as United States Attorney for Washington Territory.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STOKES' CASE.

Yesterday the counsel of WILLIAM B. STOKES, convicted of receiving pay while member of Congress for prosecuting claims, &c., moved an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment charged no offense, was vague, indefinite, and defective, and that these faults could not be cured by a verdict. The Court this morning overruled the motion. Judge CARTER deferred sentence, and orders the case for hearing before the General Term. VICTOR C. POWELL was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. SETH JOHNSON's plea that he could not be tried because he had been before a Congressional Committee on the same charges was sustained, and the prosecutors proposing no new action in the case he was released.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's last levee of the season was held this evening, and the attendance was even larger than heretofore during the Winter, comprising the usual assemblage of members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges, army and navy officers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, diplomats, and representatives of the great American public generally. Among those present were Senator TRUMBULL and Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN. Mrs. GRANT assisted the President in receiving, together with Mrs. COLFAX and Mrs. Marshal SHARP.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

At an early hour the only daughter of Justice SWAYNE, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. EDWIN PARSONS, of New-York City, were married, at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a small but very distinguished company, including the President, Vice-President, several members of the Cabinet, all the Justices of the Supreme Court, and a number of ladies and gentlemen occupying positions of the highest social and official prominence. The newly-married couple leave to-night for New-York, and thence on Saturday for Europe.

NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

What the Testimony Proves—The Charges of Interference Against the President Disproved—How the Negroes Will Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Special Committee to investigate the New-Orleans troubles returned to this city this morning. The evidence taken in the examination is very voluminous and has not yet been arranged or written out. It will, therefore, be from two to four weeks before the Committee will be able to prepare and present their report. On some minor points there may be differences in the minds of the majority members; but the evidence obtained, to the satisfaction of all, unqualifiedly exculpates the Administration from the charge so freely made, that it had taken sides in the factional contest in Louisiana, and that the United States officials there were acting under instructions to this effect. The single fact, abundantly proven, that some of these officials took sides with one faction, and some with the other, is enough to overthrow this charge. The Committee is of opinion that the legality of the sitting of that wing which expelled CARTER and his associates cannot be sustained, the evidence showing that a quorum of the duly elected members of the Legislature did not remain after the secession of CARTER's clique. This quorum was only finally obtained by the return, one by one, of quite a number of the seceders. It is doubtful if the report of the Committee will contain any recommendations regarding the State officers, or endeavor to judge as to the right and the wrong which may reside in the case of either faction of the Republican Party there. They do not anticipate that there will be any further trouble in the Legislature, but it is probable that the breach will continue to exist until it can be settled by another election. There will be a minority report from the two Democrats on the Committee. It is not probable, however, that they will attempt to make any point against the United States officials or the Administration. It will simply be the usual Democratic outcry against reconstruction. They will be obliged, however, to deal with the disagreeable fact, abundantly sustained by the evidence, that however much corruption may exist in Louisiana, the Democrats are as deeply steeped in it as the Republicans. The Committee say that on one subject there is no division, and that is, that notwithstanding Mr. SUMNER's leadership, the colored men are unanimous for President GRANT.

THE ERIE RING.

Five Years' Robbery and a Long List of Lawless Acts.

Fifty Millions Charged to a Closed Account—"What Have they Done With It?"—New Capital Increases and Dividends Decrease.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon, Senator O'BRIEN's bill repealing the Erie Railway Directors' Classification act, and providing for a new election of directors, came up. Messrs. HALE, PECKHAM and MCFARLAND appeared in behalf of the passage of the bill, and Mr. SHEARMAN in opposition. After hearing Mr. HALE, the Committee adjourned further consideration of the subject to the 27th inst. The following are some of the statements made by Mr. HALE respecting the affairs of the road: 1867—stock, $25,111,210; funded debt, $22,429,920; total, $47,541,130. 1871—stock, $86,536,910; funded debt, $26,398,800; total, $112,935,710. Increase in the amount of stock and funded debt since 1867, when GOULD and FISK came in—in stock, $61,425,700; in funded debt, $3,968,880; total increase since 1867, $65,394,580. The above sum has never been accounted for by the directors, except by an evidently and conceded false entry in their reports. The construction account of the old New-York and Erie Railroad Company was closed some ten years ago, when the present Erie Railway Company was created; and the only way that the directors of the Erie Railway Company have attempted to account for the vast sum above mentioned, has been by the gross and glaring fraud of adding nearly $50,000,000 in their annual reports to the old "construction account" of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. In the annual report of 1867, the amount charged to the New-York and Erie Railroad was $38,964,728 45. In the report of 1871, sworn to by JAY GOULD and L. D. RUCKER, the amount of this account is stated at $86,026,350 78, thus showing an apparent increase, since 1867, in an account which could by no possibility have been really increased a single dollar, of $47,061,622 33, and the only excuse for this evidently false entry and gross fraud made by Mr. SHEARMAN in his remarks before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, on Wednesday, was that the printed blanks furnished by the State Engineers contained no room for the entry of the real truth. These blanks, however, do contain places for the statement of the cost of the road and equipment, including gradation, masonry, superstructure, passenger and freight stations, engine and car houses, passenger and freight cars, locomotives and fixtures, all of which are filled up and credited to the directors at large figures, but nowhere, except in the false entry above mentioned, is there any accounting for the $47,000,000 there conceded, or for the $65,000,000, the actual amount of the increase of stock and funded debt. Besides this, the income accounts drawn from the annual reports show that this $65,000,000, added to the stock and debts, yield no return whatever under the present management, according to what they claimed to be true accounts. In 1867 the capital was $25,111,210. This yielded a net surplus for the shareholders of $1,088,000, or a little more than four per cent. on the capital. In 1871, with a capital of $86,536,910, their net surplus income is stated at $118,265, or thirteen-hundredths of one per cent. of the capital. In 1870, on a capital of over $83,000,000, a deficiency against income was reported of $292,021 43. Thus, according to these reports, the result of more than trebling their capital has been to almost, if not quite, wipe out the income of the road. Besides, these directors have been guilty of misconduct—first, in refusing to stockholders their rights of transfer; second, in fraudulently seizing stock the owners of which were endeavoring to have transfers made; third, in refusing to exhibit to share-holders the stock, ledger and transfer books as required by law. Fourth, in passing a fraudulent by-law denying the right of transfers of stock upon trusts and agencies which are perfectly lawful. Fifth, in voting and procuring votes upon stock standing on the books in the names of parties who have long since parted with it, while preventing the transfer of such stock to the present actual owners by seizure, orders of receivership and other fraudulent acts. The bill now before the Committee proposes first, to repeal the Classification act, so far as it affects the Erie Railway; second, to provide for a new election on the second Tuesday of July next, to be held by impartial inspectors, and to prohibit persons, who have parted with their stock, from voting on it in person or by proxy, though it may stand in their names on the books. It also contains provisions designed to secure the stockholders their rights of inspection and examination of the transfer-books and stock ledgers, and for a review by an impartial tribunal of any election of the directors of the company, and to prevent an interference with the election by injunctions fraudulently obtained and improvidently granted.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon to consider the Rosa vs. Tweed contested seat case. Mr. HARRIS appeared for TWEED, but as no one appeared for ROSA, the Committee adjourned until the 27th instant.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Block of Stores in Toronto Burned—Loss About $500,000.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 15.—Nine of eleven wholesale stores known as the "Iron Block" in this city, were burned last night. The stores were occupied by some of the heaviest merchants. The following are the names of the sufferers, with their probable losses: Staunton & Co., paper manufacturers, $10,000; Dobbie & Co., dry-goods, $5,000; John Robertson, dry-goods, $40,000; Jennings & Brandon, dry-goods, $45,000; John Charlesworth, dry-goods, $10,000; Barclay, Evans & Co., boots and shoes, $60,000; Mark Fisher & Co., dry-goods, $15,000; Livingston & Johnston, dry-goods, $25,000; Thos. Walls & Co., dry-goods, $50,000; S. S. Campbell, belting, $5,000; Brunel & Russell, drugs, $5,000; National Straw-works, $3,000. The total loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $500,000. A considerable quantity of goods were saved by removal. Three of the stores were owned by Moses Staunton, four by William Myles, and the other four by Thompson & Burns. The following are the principal insurances; several are considerably over the amount of loss: Walls & Co., $107,000; Barclay, Evans & Co., $47,000; William Myles' building, $35,000; Jennings & Brandon, $20,000; John Robertson, $50,000; Dobbie & Currie, $70,000; Livingston & Johnston, $15,000; S. S. Campbell, $5,000. The following offices suffer: Commercial Union, $16,000; Lancashire, $26,000; Andes, $22,000; Queen City, $7,000; Western, $26,000; Guardian, $14,000; British America, $5,000; Scottish Imperial, Unity, Liverpool and London and Globe, $44,000; North British and Mercantile, $21,000; Imperial, $30,000; Northern, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $18,000.

The Methodist Book Concern in Nashville Partially Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—A fire last night in the Methodist Book Concern extended to the composing-room. The materials and machinery were destroyed, together with the stereotype foundry and Dr. SUMNER's extensive library, containing many rare and valuable books. The bindery belonged to JOHN LOCHER, of Philadelphia, and was uninsured. His loss is about $15,000. The loss in the composing-room is $10,000, and in the foundry $5,000. The plates in the vaults are uninjured. The damage to the presses is $5,000, and to the building $3,000. The insurance on the portion of the building burned is $5,000. The materials were all uninsured. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Church and Five Buildings Burned in Sharpsburg, Ky.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Feb. 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Sharpsburg, Ky., on Tuesday, consuming the Presbyterian Church and five of the best business houses in the town. Three men were arrested, charged with causing the fire, and it was with difficulty that the mob could be prevented from hanging them.

Suicide of a Convert from Judaism to Christianity.

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 2.—Rev. Mr. ROSENFELDT, a convert from Judaism, who was sent out here by a society for the propagation of Christian knowledge among the Jews, committed suicide in his lodgings. He left a letter upon his dressing-table addressed to the Bishop of Kingston, declaring that he had been driven to the act because others were conspiring against him, but that he died in the full belief of the truth of Christianity. After making provision for his wife, who is now in Germany, he left the balance of his estate to be used in aid of the conversion of the Jews. The death of this gentleman produced a profound sensation in Kingston, particularly among the Jews, who were of opinion, before Mr. ROSENFELDT's letter was read, that he had renounced Christianity.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Senator Wilson Defining his Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator WILSON has addressed the following letter to a political and personal friend:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: You ask me "how the withdrawal by Mr. COLFAX of his irrevocable decision not to be a candidate affects your position?" I have to say in reply, that when the Vice-President announced that he should not be a candidate for re-election, and the position might be claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many gentlemen, some of whom had kindly supported me in 1868, and others who had supported Mr. COLFAX, Mr. WADE, or Mr. FENTON, said, or wrote to me, that they intended to give me their influence for the Vice-Presidency. I had just been elected for the fourth time to the Senate, had entered upon the full term, and had every reason to be gratified and satisfied with my position. This evidence of the personal regard and friendship of many of the noblest men of several States could not but gratify that feeling which prizes recognition by the whole country, a feeling entertained by most men who have long been in the service of their States. After ascertaining that the Vice-President's decision was final, I assented to the request of friends before leaving for Europe, early in June last. After my return and before the meeting of Congress, several leading men, in more than a dozen States, many of whom I had served with in Congress, assured me that they and the Republicans of their States were for my nomination. I have left this matter to others, and up to this date, the 13th of February, I have not written a word to anyone nor replied to the many letters I have received on the subject. The revocation by the Vice-President of his declaration was to me a surprise. It placed me in an unpleasant position, and my first impulse was to withdraw from the contest. But by the advice of some of the best Republicans of the land, East, West and South, I leave the question to personal and political friends. Whatever may be the result, I shall be content and shall do what I can for the unity and success of the Republican Party, whoever may be its candidates, for I am bound to it alike by conviction and by association, by gratitude for its deeds of patriotism and liberty, and by hopes of the services it may yet render to the country.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Revolution Spreading—Juarez' Condition Declared Critical—A Report that Gen. Grant Intends to Support Him as a Last Alternative.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The steamer *City of Merida* arrived today from Vera Cruz. She brings the following important advices from Mexico:

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.—Gen. JULIO GARCIA, at the head of 500 men, pronounced in Colima, and the revolution is spreading in that State. A revolutionary movement is on foot in Guadalajara. The Legislature refused to grant Gov. VILLARTE dictatorial powers. The Governor nevertheless assumed them, and has imprisoned several influential politicians. Gen. CORONA, accompanied by an escort of 100 men, has disappeared. It is supposed he has left the country.

The Government has gained advantages in the State of Guerero. The largest half of the State of Puebla and of Vera Cruz is in the hands of the revolutionists. DOMINGUEZ, the revolutionary leader, is in the State of Vera Cruz. MENDEZ is Commander-in-Chief, and has his head-quarters in the Sierra Puebla. Oaxaca is in the hands of the Government; but ALATORRE's army is required in that State to keep the peace.

The body of Ex-Gov. FELIX DIAZ was brought to Pachutla on the 22d ult. It was stated that he was killed in an engagement, but it is generally believed that he was treacherously surprised and assassinated. Reports from different sources indicate that he was assassinated; but the Federal commander insists that he was killed in an engagement.

President JUAREZ is gradually increasing his dictatorship. Although the Governors protest against the proclamations of a state of siege, the States of Oaxaca, San Luis and Hidalgo are under military rule altogether. The States of Nuevo-Leon, Durango, Zacatecas and Sinaloa have revolutionary Governments. Gov. COSIA, at the head of 800 men, evacuated Zacatecas on hearing of the defeat of the Federals.

It is reported that President JUAREZ applied to President GRANT for assistance, and that President GRANT replied that he would support President JUAREZ as a last alternative. President JUAREZ intends to proclaim martial law in the State of Guanajuato.

A band sacked Pascancho, near Cordoba, on the 3d inst., and afterward stopped the trains of the Vera Cruz Railroad. Gen. ZEPEDA defeated the revolutionists on the 2d at San Felipe. The bulk of the Federal forces is concentrating at Guanajuato and in the capital. Two revolutionary vessels captured a German bark carrying a battalion of Federals, near Mazatlan, the Federals having forcibly seized the vessel.

LATER.—The revolutionists have captured Aguas Calientes. Juaristas say, President GRANT must now act promptly if he intends to help JUAREZ. The number of revolutionists in the field is estimated at 30,000, the largest ever in arms. The Government is, nevertheless, holding out.

A plan is proposed for JUAREZ to retire, resign, and permit MEJIA, his Minister of War, to assume the Presidency. Gen. SANCHEZ OCHOA has fallen back from Aguas Calientes to Lagos. A large force of revolutionists is marching on Guadalajara. Consternation prevails here.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16—1 A. M.—The highest barometer, which was, Wednesday night, central in Tennessee, is now, apparently, in South Carolina. The barometer has fallen decidedly over the Mississippi Valley, and has risen slowly over the Middle and Eastern States. An area of low pressure has apparently developed rapidly in Texas and Kansas, and now extends, with rain, to the Mississippi Valley. Cloudy weather is reported thence north-eastward over the Ohio Valley, the Middle States and lower lakes. Clear weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic States and in the extreme north-west. Lower barometer, with rain, has been reported from Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Friday very generally from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, with cloudy weather; the lowest pressure move north-westward over the Ohio Valley, with rain and fresh winds; north-easterly winds prevail on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and westerly winds, backing to east, in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Friday morning in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

THE BROOKLYN RING.

Flight of an Associate of "Boss" McLaughlin—The Sheriff Said to be After Him for Forgery.

WILLIAM L. GILL, one of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN's right-hand men, is among the missing. He stepped out on the evening of the 8th inst., since which time he has not been seen, one of the causes that led to his hasty departure being a desire to evade the Sheriff of Kings County, who was armed with a warrant for GILL's arrest. Great efforts have been made to keep the facts in the case from the public, but the truth seems to be that WM. L. GILL is a fugitive from justice on the charge of forgery.

It is alleged that he drew up a mortgage representing $4,000, signed the name of Mrs. LEE, of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, to it, and forged a certificate of acknowledgment upon which he effected a loan. The crime was discovered, justice gave chase and GILL departed. GILL is a member of the Bar, an influential and prominent Ring Democrat, and Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Education, Brooklyn. He is about thirty years of age, and lived at the Mansion House in splendid style. Other transactions of an equally questionable character, alleged to have been perpetrated by GILL, are coming to the surface. Among them is a recent dealing with his father-in-law, whereby that gentleman was duped to the tune of $10,000, a suit for the recovery of that amount being now pending.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.

An Extraordinary Series of Operations in Linen and Jute Goods.

The Government Defrauded and Merchants Perplexed—The Conspiracy Unmasked and the Alleged Principal Entrapped.

Quite a sensation prevailed in mercantile circles of this City during the past few days over the development of alleged frauds by which the Government has probably lost a large amount of revenue, and the reputable linen importing houses of New-York sustained serious embarrassment to their business. The matter came to the surface last week through the arrest of one W. J. POLLOCK, an importer of this City, on a complaint from the office of the Special Agents of the Treasury; and the system pursued in these alleged schemes of fraud and irregular importations is marked by adroitness rarely matched by the most cunning devices. The Government detectives have been somewhat puzzled in getting a clue at the unlawful business, or fixing upon the precise theory upon which certain transactions, under suspicion, could be successfully carried on. And not until the combined efforts of the Treasury authorities and several merchants were elicited in the investigation, was the *modus operandi* of the smuggler unraveled, and the author discovered.

As before stated, the leading linen importers of New-York have experienced a sensible depression in trade for several months. Not that the demand for goods in certain lines had fallen off, but because the market seemed to be controlled, for some unaccountable reasons by particular persons, who offered inducements in prices that could not be competed with successfully by those who received importations in the regular way. This was especially true of fabrics known to the trade as Dundee goods. This condition of things existed until it became a matter of serious importance to houses pursuing a legitimate business to know whether they could go on or not, as their trade had become at times almost paralysed. Finally a solution of the difficulty was sought in a systematic and determined investigation of the subject, whereupon intimations reached the Customs authorities that the interests of the revenue might be involved as well as that of individuals. The result of a searching inquiry discloses something like wholesale rascality.

It appears from evidence already adduced that large shipments of linen goods have been regularly received per the various Liverpool steamers since the early part of last Summer, from a firm on the other side named J. H. BORRIE & Co. The goods embraced nearly all kinds of linen articles, but chiefly consisted of Dundee goods, such as burlaps, jute toweling, and an immense quantity of jute bags. In almost every instance the consignments were made "to order," and invoiced to one JOHN DAVENPORT, of New-York. In some cases, however, invoices came to Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., bankers, in order probably to secure the punctual payment thereof by the parties who ordered the goods, the bankers being only collecting agents, but having no interest as owners therein, and hence totally ignorant of the fraud contemplated. It will be observed, first, that all these consignments came in an indirect way from Liverpool, instead of taking the natural course of direct shipment from the foreign linen markets, and this feature formed one suspicious circumstance in the business. It having come to the light that the goods received in these consignments were being "sacrificed" in the market, and the wholesale trade seriously prejudiced thereby, it became a subject of anxious inquiry who this JOHN DAVENPORT was that had so much to "sacrifice" or throw away. After faithful research, JOHN DAVENPORT was abandoned as a myth, but in his stead a live man appeared in the person of one THOMAS MCGRATH, boss cartman, pseudo accountant, &c. He was found to have made the entries at the Custom-house, as attorney for the mythical JOHN DAVENPORT, which name was, doubtless, used to screen the principal offender; and the conjecture arose, meanwhile, whether DAVENPORT and the employer of MCGRATH were not one, and MCGRATH was W. J. POLLOCK's cartman. By a careful analysis of the invoices and entries in the Custom-house, and comparison thereof with the goods sold, the existence of extensive fraud was pretty conclusively shown. Of the many invoices involving thousands of dollars, the mention of a few will serve to illustrate the manner in which the frauds occurred: In the case of jute bags, a consignment was received per steam-ship *Wisconsin* on her previous voyage in December, consisting of 100 bales of bags, each bale purporting to contain 500 bags, and invoiced at twopence halfpenny per bag, making in all 50,000 bags, whereon duty was paid at the price specified. The marks and numbers on each bale were made upon a piece of canvas sewed on the respective bales, so that the moment the goods were removed from the view of the Custom-house officers the marks and numbers were taken off, and the identity thereof destroyed, so far as comparison with the invoice was concerned. Among these bales would be one or more to answer to the invoice description, and these were usually sent to a public store, thus misleading the Custom-house as to the exact quantity and quality of merchandise. In one instance, however, an entire lot of thirty bales, per steam-ship *Baltic*, in September, went to public store, and were withdrawn upon an alleged fraudulent invoice and entry, notwithstanding the measurement of the bales in the bill of lading, upon which freight charges were paid, called for about 45,000 bags, or three times the quantity on which duty was paid. The presumption arises, therefore, that the examination was not very thorough in the public store. But in in the instance first cited, while the goods were much undervalued, the actual quantity or number of bags was 150,000, instead of 50,000. In the matter of prices, also undervaluation, is alleged on all shipments by at least fifty, and in many cases one hundred per cent. What with undervaluation at such a rate, and large importations, a pretty profitable business must have been realized.

Competent judges place the quantity of bags brought in after the manner described, at two or three millions, and no wonder is now expressed that reputable dealers suffered accordingly. Of course these goods were sold at a large discount, and money was made even then. In the case of burlaps, the same system of false invoice prevailed; also in the consignment of fine linen goods, the invoices called for coarse jute toweling, &c. The deeper this thing is probed, the more enormous the fraud appears, and princely fortunes are said to have been made at the expense of the Government and honest merchants. Three large invoices of bags and linens are now in the possession of the Government, and will probably be confiscated. An attempt to enter two lots of linens as coarse jute toweling was recently made by MCGRATH. An invoice for one lot was sworn to before the United States Consul for thirteen cases of jute toweling valued at £60 0s. 6d., and another lot of twenty-two cases at £167 11s. 6d., but becoming alarmed entry was made on private invoices, the first lot as £889 18s. 7d., and the twenty-two cases at about £1,600, making a difference of some $12,000 on two small shipments. If, therefore, these specimens be anything to judge by, the rascality committed must be almost unfathomable. Upon such revelations as to details, the investigation was directed to the discovery of the principal actor, or real party in interest and ownership of the goods, and through diligent search, something stronger than suspicion rested upon WM. J. POLLOCK, of the quondam firm of W. J. POLLOCK & Co., Broadway, but the "company" dissolved from the firm some months ago. POLLOCK was thereupon arrested by the United States Marshal last Tuesday, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. HAMILTON BABCOCK appeared as bondsman. A warrant is also out for the arrest of the facile dupe of POLLOCK, who may be able to show that he was an innocent agent, but none the less willing tool in the hands of an adventurous tradesman. POLLOCK is represented to have made considerable flourish on the avenues and at fashionable Summer resorts, and he is also said to have had a little unpleasantness with the revenue authorities once before on account of some little irregularities. The linen importers, however, may now reasonably look for some improvement in business, and the Government will probably realize more duties.

Excitement Among the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—The stockholders of the Eastern Railroad held an excited and protracted meeting today, the principal business being the choice of a Board of Directors. There were seven tickets offered, and after a session of seven hours the Committee appointed to count votes departed without having concluded the count, but the following ticket is no doubt elected: Samuel Hooper, Franklin Haven, Benjamin F. Stevens, Thornton K. Lothrop, all of Boston; John Wooldredge, of Lynn; Henry L. Williams, of Salem; Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth. About 25,000 votes were cast. The meeting is adjourned until Monday to receive the report of the Committee.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Bonapartists at Work in France—M. Berthemy to be Minister to Washington—Nomination of Catholic Bishops.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The adherents of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON are actively engaged among the working men of the Arrondissements of Belleville and Villette, endeavoring to create a feeling in favor of his return to the throne of France. It is now rumored that M. BERTHEMY will be the Minister to Washington, and M. DE LA RONCIERE the Minister to Rome. Some delegates of the Right in the Assembly are going to Antwerp to submit to the Count DE CHAMBORD their programme of action with regard to monarchy in France, and endeavor to obtain his sanction thereto; but there is little hope of success; it is a foregone conclusion that the Count will refuse to make any concessions.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The corporation of Liverpool propose to buy the tramways now in operation or building in that city.

ROME, Feb. 15.—A consistory for the nomination of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be held in this city on the 19th inst.

[Owing to a derangement of the Newfoundland wires, no cable dispatches were received last night.]

The Alabama Claims—Rumors and Opinions in Paris—The Ballot in England.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—It is reported here on good authority that the United States will not waive their claims on England for indirect damages, but may be induced to moderate them. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the American member of the Geneva tribunal, will return to Europe in May. The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the controversy over the *Alabama* claims, declares that England and America are both wrong, and fears a protracted misunderstanding may lead to a rupture.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons, to-night, the Ballot bill passed its second reading by a vote of 109 against 51. The House of Lords engaged in a long and bitter debate on a motion made by the Marquis of SALISBURY to censure the Government for COLLIER's appointment. The motion was rejected by a very close vote, viz., 89 to 87.

Affairs in France—Tax on Newspapers.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—All hopes of a fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists are abandoned. The Assembly today debated with much feeling a proposal to head all tax papers with the words, "occasioned by the war of 1870." The Left moved to add to these words "declared by Napoleon," and the Right moved, as a further addition, "and continued by the Government of September." The amendment of the Left was adopted and the proposal passed the Assembly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT arrived at Havana yesterday.

JOSEPH BURNS, who was shot on Monday afternoon at Fells Point, Md., by JOHN WISEMAN, died yesterday.

The ship *Franconia*, from Newport for New-York, in ballast, was driven out of her course by a storm, and put into Nassau.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Lincoln, was yesterday elected General Treasurer of Rhode Island by the General Assembly.

Broome County has elected thirteen Republican and six Democratic Supervisors. There is one vacancy.

The Government of Jamaica advertises for proposals for a monthly mail service by steamers between Jamaica and New-York.

The greatest revival of religion ever known in Leavenworth, Kansas, is now going on.

The cable from Kingston, Jam., to Porto Rico is working again, two breaks having been repaired.

The factory building of the Rock Island (Ill.) Glass-works was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is $11,000.

Steps are being taken in the Alabama Legislature to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding State liabilities.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple on St. Charles-street, New-Orleans, was laid yesterday.

The New-Hampshire State Democratic Committee is in session in Concord, discussing the campaign.

A burglar broke the window of a pawnbroker's shop in Pittsburg, Penn., last evening, and abstracted diamonds valued at $1,200.

Lieut. H. C. WISNER has been detached from Torpedo duty and granted leave of absence for one year.

Medical Director WILLIAM GRIER has been detached from the Examining Board and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Annapolis.

At a meeting of railroad officials, in Mobile, Ala., yesterday, the rates to New-York were reduced from $47 to $40.

A bill to confer the elective franchise on women was introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature.

JAMES FLANAGAN was drowned, yesterday, in the canal at Lowell. He leaves a wife and six children in England.

A colored man named ROBERT W. SCOTT shot his wife dead, in Springfield, Ohio, on Wednesday night, and then fatally shot himself. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

A meeting of influential citizens was held in St. Louis, last night, to devise means to bring foreign capital to St. Louis and Missouri for investment.

The Judiciary Committee of the Lower House in Missouri have agreed to introduce a bill to oust all the County Court Justices in the State, and order a new election in November.

Missouri State bonds to the amount of $46,000 fall due on the 23d of February and will be paid in currency in New-York, in accordance with the recent action of the State Legislature.

GRANVILLE O. TORBETT, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union & American*, and subsequently President of the Bank of Tennessee, died at Nashville yesterday.

The Maine Legislature proposes to exempt from taxation for twenty years lands set apart for the encouragement of the growth of forest trees.

The Spanish forces, in an engagement with Gen. VILLAMIL's and Gen. AGRAMONTE's forces, captured AGRAMONTE's Adjutant and Dr. LANCHE.

JAMES D. SMITH was arraigned, yesterday, at Bangor, Me., for highway robbery and the murder of THOMAS S. JOSELYN, of Charleston, in September.

The Maine Legislative Committee on Legal Reform have agreed to report a bill allowing women the right of suffrage at the Presidential election.

The New-Orleans Committee of Fifty-one having failed in their efforts to obtain the repeal of obnoxious laws, have called a meeting of the citizens for to-morrow night.

A man registering himself at Davis' Hotel in Philadelphia as J. V. HARVEY, Westville, N. J., was found dead in bed, yesterday, with a bottle containing laudanum in his pocket.

A bill was reported to the Maine Legislature, yesterday, authorizing the formation of ten companies of State cadets, composed of boys not subject to military duty, the State to furnish arms and equipments.

The steamer *Belle Vernon*, for New-Orleans, lying at the mouth of Licking River, Ky., was struck by ice on Wednesday and sunk. She had 400 tons of freight. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

The Assembly of Florida, it is said, has resolved that United States Senator OSBORN be requested to resign, as the Federal appointments by his recommendation were obstructions to a Republican Government.

In the bribery investigation at Topeka, Kansas, Bank President ADAMS testified that seven drafts signed by Senator CALDWELL had passed through the bank. It is also said to have been proved that money was paid to members of the Legislature.

The Judges of the Criminal and Circuit Courts of Tennessee propose to hold a Convention before the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, for the purpose of securing reformation in the laws in regard to trials by juries, the present laws being totally inefficient.

The will of Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK was probated in San Francisco yesterday. Mrs. HALLECK is sole executrix and guardian of their son. The property is shared between them, except $5,000 to his mother, with the use of the homestead in Oneida County, New-York State, during her life.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Duel in New-Orleans with Rifles at Sixty Paces.

Speaker Carter and Chief of Police Baker Exchange Shots.

The Check "Raising" Swindle Tried in Scranton, Penn.

Public Reception at Nagasaki by the Mikado.

Railroad Accident at Albany and Several Persons Injured.

DUELING AT SAFE DISTANCE.

Rifles at Sixty Paces—The Seconds Interfere After the First Fire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—An episode in the Carter-Warmoth feud occurred today. A duel was fought between Speaker and Ex-Confederate Col. CARTER and Captain and Chief of Police A. S. BADGER, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The weapons were rifles, and one shot was exchanged between the combatants at sixty paces. Both missed, and immediately after the first fire the seconds interposed, and the principals declared themselves satisfied. The cause of the challenge is believed to have been the testimony elicited before the Congressional Committee. Col. CARTER was the challenged party.

CHECK-"RAISING" AGAIN.

An Attempt to Swindle a Scranton Bank—Escape of the Rogue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 15.—Last Saturday a man registered his name at the Lackawanna Valley House, in this city, as B. A. DRAKE, Easton, Penn. He turned out to be an impostor. He purchased twenty bushels of wheat this morning of PHILLIPS & SEIGBOLT for $25. He took the wheat to the grist-mill of DANIEL B. OAKES and sold it for $30, Mr. OAKES giving a check for the amount on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank. DRAKE presented himself at the bank with the word hundred added to the thirty, making it $3,000, and giving the name of E. A. REEVES. The cashier, R. T. MCCABE, suspecting the genuineness of the check, sent a messenger to Mr. OAKES. In the meantime, the sharper suddenly left the city, leaving a bill of $15 75 unpaid at the hotel. Mr. OAKES has the wheat. Later in the day an attempt was made to swindle the banking-house of GEORGE SANDERSON & Co. by a forged check, but the fraud was detected in time.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

A Public Reception by the Mikado—Rice at Famine Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The mail steamship *Japan*, from Hong Kong Jan. 19 and Yokohama on the 24th, arrived today. The following passengers are for New-York: C. H. Eldridge, Pay-master United States Navy, wife, infant and nurse; Miss Barnes, C. P. Eldridge, United States Navy; Frank Lambert, W. T. Newbury, Miss Julia Bell, Capt. H. D. Evans, A. Evans, Chas. Hackin, C. T. D. Acke, L. K. Farrar, Mrs. Glackmeyer, G. Glackmeyer, Sackal and friend, Okudaira and friend, T. R. Wheeler.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—The Mikado has visited the arsenal at Nagasaki, and joined in a public celebration. A photographic view of the scene, taken by an Austrian, excited the disgust of the Government officials, and the negative has been confiscated and handed over to the authorities. The promised visit of the Mikado to Yokohama has not been carried out. The exportation of enormous stocks of native rice has been promised, but it has not yet been moved, while in Hong Kong and throughout China rice is at famine prices. The railroad to Yeddo is nearly completed, but the bridge across the Rogo rests upon quicksand, and repairs are needed constantly. Several fires occurred recently. Eight English fire-engines have arrived for Japanese settlements. Three Japanese men-of-war will shortly leave for Europe, via Hawaii. A carpenter's mate, named SAUNDERS, of the United States frigate *Alaska*, was killed in a drunken brawl by some men from the British man-of-war *Barossa*.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the steamer *Martaban* brought to Singapore Capt. CHASE of the American ship *Radiant*, which was beached after striking on Crocodile Rock. The officers and crew of the American ship *Andy* were poisoned at Hong Kong. One officer died. The poisoners escaped.

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

A Serious Accident at Albany—Narrow Escape of the Passengers—Several Slightly Injured.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A train on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was thrown from the track at the central bridge today. The engine ran across the bridge, having broken the coupling. The baggage car and first coach struck the side of the bridge and fell through. The second coach and the drawing-room car remained on the track. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, but the mail and express agents, baggage-man and newsboy were injured. All of the passengers injured were able to walk about. Trains are running as usual, the passengers being transferred around the wreck. Men and material are on the ground, and the bridge will be rebuilt immediately. The names of the injured are as follows: GEO. WELCH, of Albany, express agent; F. YOUNG, baggage-man, of Bainbridge; FRANK HARTWELL, newsboy, of East Worcester.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

A Registration Act Demanded—Woman Suffrage Unpopular—The Japanese Embassy Banquet.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—At the mass-meeting of the Liberals, held last night, to petition Congress for a Registration act, and the abolition of woman suffrage as exercised here, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial. Able speeches were made, and an earnest determination was expressed to fight to the bitter end the abuses of the elective franchise as practiced here by the Church authorities. Never were people more in earnest than the Liberals of Utah are now to maintain their right. Even the Mormon Press do not contradict the charge that aliens and children voted at the late election. The miners in all the principal districts are holding meetings and preparing petitions to Congress to sustain the Federal Judiciary and correct the Mormon violation of law.

An elegant entertainment was given today to the Japanese Ambassador Ito and Gen. YAMADA, at Camp Douglass, which highly delighted them. The news received to-night that an eastern train will be here to-morrow or Saturday creates much rejoicing. Gen. CONNOR repudiates his election as member to the State Convention.

Foundry and Other Property in Vicksburg Burned.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 15.—A fire in this city this morning destroyed SMITH's foundry and the property of FRANK GALLAGHER, JAMES CALLAGHAN, JAMES HARRIS, and Mr. IRVING, on the east side of Levee-street, and RYAN BROTHERS' soap factory, the residences of Mrs. PORTER, Mrs. DAVIS, Mrs. GARVIN, Mr. HENNIGAN and all the small houses between Levee-street and the river south of the Vicksburg Boarding-house. Loss $75,000.

OUR CRIPPLED COMMERCE.

Causes of Its Depression—Important Maritime Statistics—The American Navy, and its Decline—Letter from Donald McKay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been requested recently to set before the public some information relating to the depressed condition of our merchant marine. It is well known at home and abroad that the United States stood before the late rebellion as the leading nation of the world in amount of merchant marine tonnage, also for beauty of construction, and their able command and seamen. From the New-York *Marine Register* for 1871 I have compiled a table of ships and barks eighteen years old and upward, built in the United States, and rated as still in sea-going condition, and find their number to be 430 ships and 382 barks, with an average age of twenty-four and a half years. From this fact it is proven that wooden vessels built of white-oak, pitch-pine and locust, having copper and iron fastenings, are more durable than iron vessels, superior in speed for long voyages, and preferable in any case for certain cargoes of merchandise, such as tea, sugar, guano and rice.

It may be said that the iron ship requires only light repairs compared with a wooden one. This is so if the wooden vessel is built of poor material and badly constructed, but in parallel cases the iron ship is most expensive. Take for example the British Government transport *Megaera*, built of iron by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, who is well known as the most thorough and practical iron ship-builder of England, and an author of some valuable works on iron ship-building. This ship sailed from Plymouth for Australia in 1870, having 340 troops on board, and half way between Cape of Good Hope and St. Paul's she sprung a leak and was run ashore on the island. An Admiralty report was made on her, and we learn that when ten years old she was thoroughly repaired, newly riveted, and her inside covered with cement to keep the iron from oxidizing. The Admiralty report further says that no iron bottom over twelve years old is seaworthy. I have recently examined in the port of Boston an iron ship called the *Hindostan*, built in Glasgow in 1863, rating A1 by British Lloyds. On her voyage to Boston she experienced no unusual heavy weather, yet the surveyors report that they found eleven beams, between the fore and main masts, broken entirely off at each end at the clamps, parting wholly from the frames and gusset straps, and two of the main-hatch beams broken in four places. These examples, with hundreds of other similar cases that might be given, prove that an iron ship is not so safe as a wooden one, unless she is extra built. From what I have said, it must not be understood that there are not any good iron vessels built, for, having crossed the Atlantic many times in the last thirty years in both wooden and iron steamers, in all seasons of the year, I believe that an iron vessel is best where a propeller is used for crossing the Atlantic and other short voyages, and for river purposes. With the fact before us of 137 iron steamers constantly plying between the United States and Europe, any fair, candid mind must acknowledge that the most of them are fine, strong seaboats, and well constructed. Some of them, of course, are poor seaboats, owing to a bad design of model, having no sheer forward, and but little stability, and the consequence is they take on board large quantities of water forward. Since 1860 the United States has lost in sea-going tonnage 450,000 tons. In the year 1855 there was built in the United States 2,034 vessels, with a combined tonnage of 583,450 tons; while in the year 1870 there were only built 746 vessels amounting to 136,014 tons, showing a tonnage difference of over 76 per cent. loss. Keeping on at this ratio our tonnage will be soon exhausted. The United States is the only nation that has an abundance of superior wood for ship-building purposes. Taking our pitch-pine of the South, there is none in the world to compare with it; our live and white oak is superior to that of Great Britain, both for strength, soundness and durability, as proved by the following table:

WEIGHT OF A CUBIC FOOT OF

	Virginia White-oak. Round. lbs.	Square. lbs.	Southern Pitch-pine. Round. lbs.	Square. lbs.
After felling	64.74	67.20	47.51	23.21
One year after felling	53.60	53.51	39.83	34.16
Four years after felling	45.97	49.89	34.25	33.49

Each of the above numbers are the mean of experiments on twelve different pieces of timber cut from different trees, and the experiments were made by Mr. JARVIS, timber inspector of Gosport Navy-yard.

Weight of a cubic foot of live-oak, according to GRIFFITH: Green, 78.60 pounds; seasoned, 66.75 pounds. This timber is used for the frames of the United States men-of-war ships, and is considered by all naval men to be almost imperishable.

Tensile strength of American white-oak and English oak, per one square inch; from APPLETON'S *Dictionary of Mechanics*: English oak, 8,820 pounds to 10,224 pounds; American white-oak, 11,601 pounds.

Specific gravity and transverse strength, per one square inch, of English oak, and American white and live oak; according to various observers: extracted from a table published in Vol. V. of the *Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers*.

Name of Observer.	English Oak. Spec. gr.	Strength. lbs.	American White Oak. Spec. gr.	Strength. lbs.
Lieut. Nelson	.824	1,629	.845	1,669
Mr. Moore	.876	1,389	.826	1,680
Mr. Barlow	.934	1,672	.872	1,766
Lieut. Dennison	.732	1,556	.572	1,809
Mean results	.829	1,594	.781	1,749

American live-oak—Specific gravity, 1,100; strength, 1,862 lbs. According to these experiments, the advantage of lightness, combined with strength, is entirely on the side of American white-oak.

From the comparison of the oak of the two countries, it is proven that ours is superior to that of England, notwithstanding all the prejudices of British Lloyds which we have to contend with. The favorite English motto, "fair play," is lost sight of by British Lloyds, when we ask them to give vessels of our flag the rating we merit, and should receive on their books. You cannot find our vessels entered in the register of British Lloyds, nor a classification given one; but as soon as the flag is changed, and she becomes a British vessel, they will then rate and class her on the same principle as their own build, and in accordance with her own merit, and we are called selfish and unjust for not opening free trade to the English flag. In all the marine registers of our country every vessel entering our ports is rated and classed, no matter under what flag she may be, and it is done without prejudice, too, for in many cases I know the rating of foreign ships here in the United States has been higher than would be given our own ships built of the same material.

We have in the United States, as is well known, complicated and unsatisfactory systems of rating and classification of vessels, for there are, including the French Lloyd's agency, four distinct systems, each one claiming to be the best in manner of construction, and yet widely at variance. This causes great confusion and loss to ship-owners in foreign ports, and I would suggest as a remedy that the United States Government adopt for our vessels a universal system of rating. This, I think, would be a great national relief, if it could be done without interfering with the private rights of ship-owners.

Our Pennsylvania iron, of which we have an inexhaustible supply, is well known to be superior in quality to that of England for marine purposes, and in addition to having the best materials, we also have the best skilled labor in the world. We must have iron propellers for our European trade, and, with relief from the Government, they can be built in this country as cheap and as good, both hull and machinery, as in Great Britain.

Since the close of the war our ship-yards have been officially visited yearly by Congressional committees for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to Congress the condition of American ship-building, and they found most of the yards vacant, with grass growing where formerly keels were laid. The question naturally arises, what has become of the thousands of skilled mechanics who were once kept so busy in these yards, constructing and equipping in one year such a vast number of vessels as I have shown? I have met many of my best ship-building mechanics in various States of the Union, even scattered as far as San Francisco and Oregon, engaged not in ship-building, but in the building of wharves, bridges, houses, factories, &c., learning a new trade, mostly, after passing the meridian of life.

Now, how can this depression in ship-building be remedied? For comparing its past record with the present it is evident that a radical wrong exists, and the remedy, the mechanical class with myself, say is in the power of Congress; but the doctrine having existed so long, mechanics have but little hope of any legislation effecting a revival—seven years is a long time to wait the fulfillment of Congressional promises.

I hope the time will arrive soon when again we will stand ahead of the world in the extent of our commerce. Hon. SAM. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill for the building of ten sloops-of-war; for the sake of our shipwrights and engineers this should have been twenty, ten to have been distributed in private yards to be iron propellers designed as transports, and would be well adapted for carrying our mails. The British Government, for the purpose of assisting private yards, during the last eight years has built thirty-one vessels, war and transport, with an aggregate tonnage of 117,116 tons.

To show the facilities we have for ship-building, and also the present depressed condition of that branch of labor, we will look around Boston and vicinity, for example, and we find instead of twenty-one ship-building firms formerly all busily engaged, employing hundreds of men, only three firms in operation engaged in building a total of one ship and two schooners. I have already stated that we have the best skilled labor with the best material in abundance at our command and the greatest facilities for ship-building, and, as example, I would herewith state that with these skilled mechanics I constructed in fourteen months' time, during the years 1855 and 1856, fourteen ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 21,000 tons register, and eight of these ships being on English account, were delivered in England within the time named—fourteen months. Being a practical man and understanding this line of the business thoroughly, I know whereof what I write, having built and equipped 138 ships, registering 180,000 tons.

Perhaps it is not out of place in this connection to suggest further protection for our flag by placing all foreign passenger-steamers under the same rules and regulations as the laws of England applies to the United States passenger-vessel as well as her own. There passenger-vessels, of any nationality, are compelled to comply with the passenger laws for the safety of life. The United States Government permits all foreign passenger-steamers to leave United States ports without any compliance with United States passenger steamboat laws, thus giving them extra privileges, because they have the protection of a foreign flag. They may leave our ports with no restriction as to number of passengers; having no boats, spare anchors, or life-preservers, if they choose to go so; may go with a broken propeller or crippled machinery, while the United States flag has to comply strictly with the laws.

While on the subject of the depression of American commerce I would add another fact relating thereto. Messrs. WILLIAM F. WELD & Co. have had for two years, till recently, the frames for two wooden ships awaiting some action of Congress for relief before building. Finally, having given up all hopes of aid from Government, they shipped one of these ship's frames to St. John's, N. B., having made a contract to build and equip the ship there and adopt the British flag, saving a large amount by so doing, while our ship-building mechanics will be employed at their new trades of wharf, bridge, dock and factory building.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to Congress asking for a subsidy for the purpose of carrying the United States mails to Europe. This would be a national measure of relief, even were more money granted than is paid to foreign flags; certainly there are enough facts before Congress on this subject to enable them to take some action toward relief this present session.

The following is a list of duties (in gold) upon various articles entering into the construction of a new ship of 1,000 tons:

Iron, 120,904 pounds	$1,300 06
Iron spikes, 3,996 pounds	249 15
Galvanized Spikes, 2,409 pounds	60 23
Castings, 14,406 pounds	216 12
Chain-cable and rigging-chains, 53,200 pounds	1,457 50
Anchors, 10,700 pounds	240 75
Metal and Nails, 29,339 pounds	711 83
Salt, 1,200 bushels	216 00
Manilla, 12,420 pounds	310 57
Hemp, 28,174 pounds	563 22
Duck for sails and house-top, including spare sails, 7,150 yards	714 90
Clink rings, 1,500 pounds	36 00
Copper bolts, composition castings, paints, oils, crockery, cabin trimmings, nails and sundry outfits	1,225 00
Total	$7,510 33

Although in times past I have written so much with regard to our navy, yet I feel that I cannot close without again bringing it before the public. At the present time our navy list shows that we are in a most deplorable condition. In looking it over we see we have but very few sea-going war ships fit for foreign stations. Notwithstanding we had a large fleet at the close of the war, but these were only adapted for harbor defense, and built expressly for the purpose of shoal draft to protect our coast where vessels of heavy draft fit for foreign service would have been useless. The comparison of these few vessels with the navies of foreign Powers should cause every true American to blush for shame, and I sincerely hope there is patriotism enough left in our representatives in Congress to pass a bill and put our navy in a respectable attitude before the world. The vacancies under the new organization of the various Bureaus of Construction and Engineering have been filled by men of skill and ability.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy is a man of talent and favors progress, and his selections for the heads of the Departments of Construction and Engineering are men whose ability is not surpassed in America. They can construct hulls and machinery that will be equal if not superior to any in the world of their class.

American citizens feel a pride in their flag. Let it once more wave over every sea!

DONALD McKAY.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

GENERAL SESSIONS BUSINESS.

Long Sentence of Another Highway Robber—Trial of Harris for Homicide—His Acquittal—The Trial of Moore Postponed—Accused and Complainant in Custody.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday, two important cases being on the calendar for trial—one of them HARRIS, for the killing of HASSEN, and the other that of MOORE, the notorious emigrant swindler. A number of other cases were called, some of the accused being acquitted, and the trials of others postponed. A case of highway robbery was tried, and Recorder HACKETT sentenced the offender to the full extent of the law, as Judge BEDFORD had done on Tuesday, giving the criminal, JOHN RYAN, twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The prisoner RYAN, twenty-eight years of age, a wood molder, from Troy, on Sunday, 24th December, at 2 A. M., assaulted Mrs. LENA EICHHOLDT, of No. 460 Ninth-avenue, who was on her way to a drug-store in the neighborhood to get some medicine for her sick husband. RYAN stopped her in the street, and, demanding her watch, grabbed her by the throat, choked her, and snatching her pocket-book containing a couple of dollars, threatened to kill her if she screamed. RYAN was fortunately arrested by Officer FISHER, and has now been sent to where Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT say that they intend to consign all such desperadoes convicted before them, for the full period allowed by the law.

Great interest was manifested in the trial of WM. H. HARRIS, mate of the schooner *Julia E. Garnage*, for the murder of SAMUEL H. HASSEN, on the 1st of January last. It will be remembered that a fight occurred on board the vessel, of which HARRIS was the mate, when it was lying at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street. HARRIS was set upon by several of the crew who had a grudge against him, and HASSEN, who began the quarrel, was mortally stabbed by HARRIS in the melée. Yesterday Capt. FITCHER, THOS. ANDERSON and BURLEIGH, of the schooner; Officer MURPHY, who arrested the prisoner, and PATRICK RILEY, a night watchman, who saw a part of the affray, were examined, and the testimony elicited at the Coroner's inquest was substantially given again. Recorder HACKETT delivered a careful charge to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of not guilty. HARRIS, a big burly seaman, burst into tears on the announcement, and was led out of the court-room weeping like a child.

The case of CHARLES MOORE was called, and the prisoner's counsel pleading that his associate counsel, Mr. CLINTON, was out of the City, showing a telegraphic dispatch from him, asked for a postponement of his trial. His counsel urged that the haste in this case was a response to the urging of the Press, and he claimed that any clamor should not deprive MOORE of the opportunity of preparing his defense properly, and having the counsel of his choice.

Recorder HACKETT, upon condition that both the accused and the complainant should be held in custody, adjourned the case for peremptory trial on Monday next. MOORE was sent to the Tombs, and KERNACK to the House of Detention, to insure their attendance at the Court on the day for trial.

Counselor BLUNT appeared as counsel in a turtle case which Mr. BERGH, in the interests of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wished to have transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to this Court. In answer to an inquiry from the Recorder, Mr. BLUNT explained that his client was complained of for laying the turtle on its back. But it was not the turtle he wanted removed, it was the case he meant. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS said [illegible] was not [illegible] to a place of reservoir for the turtle, he would suggest one; whereupon the Recorder and everybody smiled and the matter was dropped.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—Further Revelations Concerning the Acts of the Officers and Trustees.

All the officers and active trustees of the Market Savings Bank, many of whom had considerable sums deposited, drew out their entire balances one year before the suspension of the bank, so that during the last year of its existence not one of the officials or trustees of this institution had any pecuniary interest in it. In order to keep up a semblance of confidence in the bank, several trustees invested the contents of their children's "banks" for safe keeping there. These sums generally amounted to from $1 to $6 or $8, all in pennies. The paternal anxiety of one or two of these trustees induced them to draw out even these trifling sums shortly before the collapse. Mr. DENNIS, the trustee and ex-receiver, had the comparatively large sum of $20 deposited on behalf of his children. The weight of business cares is supposed to have caused him to forget himself so far as to allow this money to remain in the bank at its suspension. Upon returning to his home on the memorable day of suspension, it is reported that the tears of his children recalled him to a sense of his paternal duty, and on the Monday following, being the Receiver, he withdrew all the little savings of his offspring. About two weeks ago it was announced that all the trustees of the bank had agreed to contribute $300 each as a reward for the apprehension of CONKLIN. Since that time nothing has been heard of this reward, and CONKLIN is still a fugitive.

The Guardian Savings Bank—Paying Small Depositors.

The Guardian Savings Bank was again opened yesterday for the purpose of paying off all deposits under $300 in full, and a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to depositors who hold larger claims. During the entire day only fifty creditors appeared and were paid, making $65,000 paid out since Monday last. Mr. QUINLAN, the receiver, complains of the tardiness of the creditors, and the consequent delay in closing up the business of the bank. Depositors are urged to present themselves and withdraw their balances before Saturday, when the furniture and fixtures of the bank will be sold by auction.

AN ORIENTAL SEEKS JUSTICE.

A Jewish Rabbi Before the Grand Jury—Eastern Etiquette in the District-Attorney's Office.

Rabbi AARONS, from Jerusalem, Palestine, an octogenarian, and said to be at present the oldest Rabbi of the Jewish religion in the United States, has a number of enemies among his people, who have been for some time past industriously traducing his character, it is said. His name has appeared in a certain Jewish organ in an article in which, if the statements are not based on fact, is an outrageously slanderous attack on a venerable ecclesiastic, author of many works known in the East. Rabbi AARONS, who preaches in a small synagogue up-town, has suffered much from these alleged libels, which are made, he says, because he some time ago denounced certain wine-dealers who pretended to sell wine especially prepared for the Jewish religious feasts and observances, which came from a vineyard were it was made, not as required by the Jewish law by people of that faith, but by Gentiles.

The Rabbi, a patriarchal old man, with long gray curls and full, venerable beard, called at the District-Attorney's office, yesterday, and had an interview for the second time with Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN. The conversation was carried on through an interpreter, and was, in brief, a request for permission to carry his case before the Grand Jury for their investigation, that he might silence or punish his alleged defamers. The permission was granted by Mr. SULLIVAN, and an order given to have the proper papers drawn up.

The Rabbi, upon hearing that his plea for justice was granted, saluted the District-Attorney with an Oriental salaam, wished that he might live an hundred and twenty years of health and prosperity, and, kissing his hand, withdrew with head bent.

The Glass Homicide—The Inquest—Verdict Against Costello.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of JOHN GLASS, who died in Park Hospital from injuries inflicted on the morning of Jan. 22, 1872, in MCELROY'S dining-saloon, No. 109 Nassau-street, by JAMES COSTELLO, the waiter. The principal witness was LENANIE DELAVAN, who described the affray, which is familiar to the public from the accounts given by the TIMES. After describing how GLASS went into the kitchen, and the dispute that arose between him and COSTELLO in consequence, during which many vile epithets were exchanged between them, the witness stated that COSTELLO asked a patrolman, who was in the saloon eating, to send in an officer to take GLASS out, but the patrolman said, "Settle it yourself," and went out. The affray then commenced, and the wounds were given which have been repeatedly described. There were several other witnesses examined, who deposed to the same facts, and at the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered a verdict that GLASS had died from injuries inflicted by COSTELLO. The latter was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Commissioners of Emigration—Resignations of Messrs. Husted and Bell Accepted—Reports.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at 3½ P. M. yesterday. The President, Mr. O'GORMAN, announced the resignation of Mr. HUSTED, and expressed his regret. The resignation was accepted. The resignation of Mr. BELL was also accepted.

A resolution abolishing the two Committees on Repairs and Supplies, and on Salaries and Offices was adopted.

Mr. LYNCH called attention to the fact that work involving the expenditure of money had in some instances been ordered by individual members without consultation with their colleagues, and a resolution was adopted directing that no contract involving the expenditure of more than $250 be made without the consent of the Board.

Mr. O'GORMAN was unanimously re-elected President, for which he returned thanks. The Board then went into executive session. The annual report to the Legislature was considered, and ordered that it be sent to Albany.

The number of alien passengers arrived to Feb. 15 was 7,349, against 4,933 at same date last year. The balance with the City Chamberlain is $1,367 19.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Dr. JOHN BEACH yesterday made a post-mortem examination in the case of JOHN PETERSON, who died at No. 129 Washington-street, from injuries, as was alleged, inflicted on Dec. 2, 1871, by JAMES FENTON, during an affray at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets. The post-mortem showed that death had been caused by cerebral apoplexy, and that it could not be traced, even remotely, to the injuries.

AUGUST HORLE died yesterday in the German Hospital from injuries received some time ago by being run over by a street railroad car in Williamsburg.

A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered by a Coroner's Jury yesterday in the case of JOHN FITZPATRICK, who died at No. 81 Beaver-street, as had been alleged, by injuries inflicted some weeks ago by a school-mate.

ADOLPH BEER, No. 261 Bowery, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of selling obscene pictures and books. DENNIS LINEHAN was also committed by the same Magistrate on a charge of picking the pocket of JAMES DUNN, of No. 20 East Broadway, of a watch worth $35.

An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN, yesterday, in the case of GEORGE FREELEY, aged eight years, who died from injuries received some days ago by being run over at Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, by a coach driven by MICHAEL HILL. The evidence showed that HILL was driving recklessly, and a verdict being rendered against him by five of the jurors, he was committed in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JAMES FREENEY, alias WM. RUSSELL who was arrested in Petersburg, Va., on a charge of stealing $250 in bills and bonds and deeds of the value of $10,000, belonging to JAMES E. NOLAN, proprietor of the Woodbine saloon, was taken to Jefferson Market, yesterday, and locked up in default of bail in $1,000.

Mrs. CATHARINE KING, of No. 112 Greene-street, had her pocket picked of $37 in the Jefferson Market Police Court-room, yesterday morning. No arrest was made.

JANE MCCLOUD, keeper of a disreputable house, was before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of sending indecent circulars to respectable persons. She was held in $500 bail to answer.

JOHN CURRAN, a shoemaker, was committed, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $36 worth of clothing from MAX HELMBOLD, of No. 870 Third-avenue.

Sports on the Ice.

Yesterday afternoon there was a lively base-ball match on the ice, at the Capitoline Lake, between the Prospect Park ten and the Capitoline ten, the result being the success of the "Caps," by a score of 22 to 15. The return match is to take place at Prospect Park, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. This afternoon the Packer Institute, Adelphi Academy, and Polytechnic Institute schools, of Brooklyn, will have a reception at the Capitoline Lake, given them by Messrs. WEED & DECKER.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

How the Decision in Stokes' Case will Affect the Other Indictments.

An Important Question Raised—Was the Grand Jury Legally Constituted?—The Developments on the Stokes Trial.

TWEED AND STOKES.

Both in the Same Boat—An Important Question.

It is a rather remarkable fact, and one that has induced considerable comment among people immediately interested in the issues of the proceedings against members of the late Tammany Ring, that TWEED and STOKES are equally interested in the decision of a legal point, and that the success of one is the success of the other. TWEED was FISK'S friend during the last three years of his life; their interests were identical, and together they were either to rise or fall; and now, less than two months after FISK'S death, TWEED'S fate, in a great measure, depends upon the issue of the trial of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury instituted by STOKES' counsel.

The special pleadings made on Wednesday by Mr. MCKEON ever that the drawing of the Grand Jury was illegally conducted, that gross irregularities were permitted in the revision of the names of the jurors, and that persons who solicited places on the Grand Jury were placed on the list and accepted. The witnesses which have thus far been produced by STOKES' counsel have been examined especially with reference to the manner of the drawing and the number of members of the Jury Commission who signed and indorsed the list, in order to show, if possible, that the law was not complied with. What is true of one Grand Jury as far as the mode of drawing is concerned, is true, they say, of the other, and no secret is made of the fact that if the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer is decided by the trial jury now sitting to have been illegally constituted, TWEED'S counsel will at once interpose the same pleading in their client's behalf. The singular circumstances of the case brought about a sharp discussion of the matter yesterday, and lawyers decided that JOHN GRAHAM, who is counsel for both TWEED and STOKES, was trying the trick of killing two birds with one stone, and seeking to insure TWEED'S safety while obtaining a delay for STOKES, for with the criminal indictments quashed it is maintained that there would be insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining another indictment against TWEED.

Had the question of the legality of the Grand Jury no other bearing than that which it has on the indictment of STOKES, the District-Attorney would not have entered into a legal battle which must necessarily take much time and causes a vast amount of labor. It is conceded that under cover of the STOKES case a heavy Ring fight is being waged, the result of which seems to be doubtful to legal gentlemen of considerable acumen. It has been known since the pleading was made that the arguments of STOKES' counsel were in reality the inception of the defense of the Ring against the criminal indictments found by the General Sessions Grand Jury, and the elaborate preparation made to prove irregularities in the formation of the juries is designed rather to assist TWEED and his confreres than to prolong STOKES' life.

THE STOKES INDICTMENT.

The Trial of the Grand Jury Continued Yesterday—How It Was Constituted—Judges Ingraham and Barbour Tell What They Know About It.

The trial of "the preliminary question" regarding the legality of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions against EDWARD S. STOKES, for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed yesterday morning before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner, as usual, was represented by Messrs. GRAHAM, BARTLETT, GERRY and MCKEON, and the prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney GARVIN. STOKES was in attendance during the proceedings.

MR. GUMBLETON RECALLED.

Mr. GUMBLETON, Deputy County Clerk, was recalled, and said that list No. 1 of Grand Jurors contained, including the erasures, 679 names; there were sixteen erasures, leaving 663; the indorsement was 662; witness locked the ballot-box and kept the key in his pocket, but it might be possible for some one else to get at it; the Grand Jurors were drawn in open Court; he turned the wheel and drew the ballots; the ballots that remained were 232; the Petit Jury panels were drawn on the same day as the Grand Jury panels; was positive the ballots for Grand Jurors were not placed there later than the 10th of September; the County Clerk was not present at the drawing; had no special order of a Court for the drawing, except for extra panels; had no order for any regular panel.

TESTIMONY OF CASPER C. CHILDS.

CASPER C. CHILDS testified, in reply to Mr. MCKEON: I am Deputy Commissioner of Jurors for this County for four years past; as a general thing I am in possession of the books and papers of the Department; you have already in your possession the minutes of the Grand Jurors of the 4th of September last; I have forty-two books in my possession—half containing the names of the available jurors and half the names of the exempt jurors; these are always in my possession, and have not been tampered with to my knowledge; in all there are from 2,000 to 30,000 names there.

Mr. MCKEON asked that the entire proceedings, the names of persons who made application to be admitted on the Grand Jury, and the gentlemen composing the Board, be admitted in evidence.

Judge CARDOZO held that the names of these gentlemen was not important to the record, as their existence was admitted to be legal, but the remainder of the application, he thought, should be granted.

WITNESS—These minutes are in the handwriting of the Commissioner; the numbers 662, I perceive, are in pencil, but I will not swear they are in his handwriting; I can't say that they bear any resemblance to it; I can tell by whom it was made; persons have requested me, perhaps in fifty instances, to be placed on the Grand Jury, and a large number of these, I believe, turned up on the list; other persons have requested the Commissioner to be placed on the jury, but not to a very large extent; I judged of a man's intelligence by his appearance and general deportment; where I had any doubt of a man's intelligence I invariably swore him; I can't point out one of these 662 names that I swore, for I never swear any but petit jurors; I did not receive notes from my friends or friends of the Commissioner asking to be put on; I can point out some who asked me; a large number of these 662 Grand Jurors were office-holders under the City Government.

Mr. GRAHAM—No man's life, under the present rotten Grand Jury system, is safe, for any man who has an enemy among the cabal of Ward politicians is liable to indictment at any moment.

WITNESS—I have no doubt that many members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall were on that Grand Jury, but that did not detract from their general character. We have both been on that Committee. There might be a discrepancy in the address and residences of jurors in the ballot and list by mistake of the clerk; I never compared the ballot and the list, nor did the Commissioner do it; that duty is discharged by the clerks; preachers, if they have any other business, can be put on the Grand Jury; I can't tell how the names of MAUNSELL B. FIELD and OLIVER DYER appear on the list of Grand Jurors.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE INGRAHAM.

Judge INGRAHAM testified: In September, 1871, I received a notice to attend a meeting for the selection of the Grand Jurors; I was absent from the City when that meeting of September took place, and know nothing concerning it; I have doubted the propriety of a Judge of the Supreme Court attending these meetings, as in no way connected with the administration of justice, except in one case, when it was a matter of necessity; I was not present at any meeting to which you refer at that period, and have no official or other knowledge in regard to it.

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER DYER.

OLIVER DYER testified: I have examined the Grand Jury list of the City and County of New-York, filed 9th of September, 1871, and find my name there; my address is stated here to be No. 170 Nassau-street, now the *Sun* office; I have not resided in New-York since 1862; for the last six years my residence has been in Westchester; I have never served as a grand or petit juror in this City; I have never applied to be placed on the Grand Jury list, nor has any one applied for me; in July last, while in the office of the Mayor, he either told me he had placed my name on the Grand Jury list, or intended to do so.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney GARVIN—I asked the Mayor if he had the power to do so, and made no objection to it; my business has been in this City for a number of years.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE BARBOUR.

Judge BARBOUR, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, sworn, said: I have occupied my present position ten years; I attended the Board for the selection of jurors on the 4th of September, 1871; there was not a quorum present; Judge BEDFORD I think was there, but the Mayor was not; I have no impression as to the presence of any other member besides myself and Judge BEDFORD; I went away before [illegible] and I was compelled to adjourn the proceedings to the next day; Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR was present at the adjournment; I have no recollection of a recess being taken that day; before going to that meeting I had examined the statute of June, 1868, in relation to the selection of jurors; I had also examined the provisions of the act of 1870, but I don't remember how short a time previously; I was a member of this Board two years previously, and had carefully studied the duties I would be required to perform; I could not say I distinctly remembered all the provisions of the act of 1868, or did not remember all the provisions of the act of 1870; I have no doubt I understood my duties in regard to each act sufficiently well to enable me to perform them understandingly; on the following day I attended the adjourned meeting, when Mayor HALL, Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD were present; I was elected Chairman of the Board; I don't remember a list of persons desirous of being placed on the jury; if such a thing occurred I should have remembered it; according to my best recollection the minute to that effect is incorrect; if such a list was presented by the Commissioner of Jurors it was not presented to me; if it was presented at all I would have seen it; after my taking the chair there was some general conversation in relation to the character of present Grand Juries in comparison with former times; there was a committee appointed in relation to the selection of Grand Jurors but I doubt, as stated in the minute, that the resolution empowered the Committee to revise the Grand Jury list; I think it was not, but it is possible it was; I examined the jury list for about ten or fifteen minutes before the meeting; the formal proceedings took but a very short time; I attended the meeting on the 8th of September following and was present when the recess was taken; Mayor HALL, Judge BEDFORD, and Recorder HACKETT were present at the meeting; I can't state the number of grand jurors in the Special Committee reported by Mayor HALL and Judge BEDFORD, but they said it was over 650; I can't say which of the two reported it or that they stated whence they derived the names; they simply handed in a paper containing the names, which I read over; I made no comparison of that paper with the list of petit jurors of the City of New-York further than that I examined to see if the names of a few gentlemen I thought should be on the Grand Jury were there; if I mistake not, some names were stricken off and some were added; I could not say how many were stricken off, nor how many were added; some of the Judges objected to some names, and they were stricken off by running a pen through them; I cannot say whether this list now handed to me is the one which was then presented; my signature is attached to it, but it was not affixed then; before the adjournment it was agreed Mr. TAYLOR was to prepare a perfect copy of the list for signature; I did not examine the copy before I signed it; it was handed to me in the County Clerk's office, by his deputy, I think, on the 9th of September; there was no other member of the Board present then; the Commissioner of Jurors was also absent.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

BARNARD—CARDOZO.

The Judiciary Committee and the Work Before Them—Mode of Conducting the Investigation.

The members of the New-York Bar, in common with the thousands of people whose desire it is to see the Bench of the City purified, have waited with more than ordinary patience for the promised investigations into the careers of Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court. It was expected that the Committee would have arrived in this City last night, and that the investigation would have been commenced this morning. Up to a late hour the Committee had not arrived, but Mr. TILDEN announced his intention to be in the City today, and the other members of the Committee will in all probability accompany him. As soon as possible after their arrival the Committee will commence work, and push the matter to an issue as rapidly as the character of the business will permit. It was at first intended to have the sessions open and give publicity to the transactions, but it was afterward decided that the sessions should be secret, in order that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the Committee, during the investigation, and unless changes have very lately been made in the programme, neither of the Judges against whom charges have been preferred will be represented by counsel. It is claimed by the gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing about the investigation, that if the accused were allowed to introduce counsel, the matter would prove farcical, and any probable good which would otherwise result would be negatived.

The charges to be probed by the Judiciary Committee are the same that have been repeatedly recapitulated in newspapers; making decisions contrary to law, willful abuses of the judicial power, and persistent illegal distribution of the patronage of their offices. The Bar association have unlimited confidence in the members of the Judiciary Committee, and seem to think that as the investigation proceeds other matters will be unearthed, of which nothing has yet come to light.

Canary's Street-Sprinkling Claim.

The claim of THOMAS CANARY for the sum of $15,000 for sprinkling certain streets—which claim is now before the Board of Audit—is made under a contract entered into last year, which made it obligatory on the contractor to sprinkle the streets between the 1st of June and the 31st of October last for the amount named above. The following is a copy of the bill submitted to the Board of Audit: "Amount of agreement, dated June 1, 1871, for sprinkling with water, from June 1 to Oct. 31, 1871, the following streets, avenues and lanes: One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Manhattan-street to Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue; from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, to McComb's Dam Bridge and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue and around Mount Morris-square, as per copy of agreement hereto annexed, together with the original certificate of the Superintendent of Streets and Commissioner of Public Works."

Ingersoll, Tweed, and Connolly.

The report of the whereabouts of INGERSOLL in yesterday's TIMES created a deal of gossip around the City Hall throughout the day, yesterday, and it was freely asserted that it cannot be many days now before he is in the hands of the officers of justice. Sheriff BRENNAN'S officers are still on the alert, and there is no reason why they should not soon capture their prisoner, now that his place of refuge has been discovered. TWEED and SWEENY were at their usual haunts throughout the day, and CONNOLLY was at his residence.

The City Advertising—Newspaper Publishers Looking for their Money.

A meeting of editors and publishers of newspapers took place yesterday at Sweeny's Hotel, to consider how they could obtain payment of their claims against the County and City of New-York for advertising. The following journals were represented: *Evening Post, Evening Mail, Germania Demokrat, Eco d'Italia, Dispatch, Courier, Irish Republic, Sunday Democrat, Banner of Liberty, Sunburst, Irish Democrat, Scottish American Journal, Courier des Etats Unis, Irish People, Hebrew Leader, Irish World, American Celt, Mercantile Journal, Tablet and Era.* After some discussion it was

Resolved, That the representatives of the *Evening Post, Evening Mail, Daily Democrat* (German), *Sunday Courier, Irish Democrat, Banner of Liberty, Sunburst* and *Era* be appointed a Committee, to which shall be referred the whole subject under discussion, with power to wait upon the Controller, ascertain his views, and take such other action as may be necessary in the premises.

A Novel Escape from Prison—The Doctor Outwitted.

It is the custom of the County Physician of Hudson County, N. J., to make a daily visit to the County Jail. On arriving there yesterday, he found CHARLES MURRAY, a prisoner held for burglary, ill, and an examination showed him to be suffering from small-pox. An ambulance was sent for, and MURRAY, who pretended to be too ill to walk, was lifted in. On arriving at the foot of the hill on Newark-avenue, MURRAY leaped out and ran across the meadows up the rocks to the top of the hill, and thence into Palisade-avenue. The ambulance attendant pursued him for a mile, but the patient made good his escape.

Payments to Charitable Institutions.

The Controller has made payments to the following-named charitable institutions of the amount of the arrearages due to them on account of the year 1871, viz.:

Childrens' Aid Society	$31,460 [illegible]
New-York Catholic Protectory	69,584 75
Institution for Blind	4,355 42
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	9,396 94
Nursery and Childs' Hospital	7,641 22
New-York Juvenile Asylum	25,600 91
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	15,433 77

Buckout, the Sleepy Hollow Murderer.

BUCKOUT was unable to sleep on Monday and Tuesday nights, which circumstance he attributed to a change made of his cell, and to taking some cough lozenges that contained a narcotic substance, which, instead of enabling him to sleep, caused him to be very restless. On Wednesday night he slept quite soundly, and yesterday eat very heartily. He seemed quite cheerful and conversed very freely in regard to his approaching doom. He says that he feels prepared to meet it, and that, although "while there's life there's hope," he entertains very slight hopes of any good resulting from the efforts of his brother and sister-in-law, notwithstanding they visit the Governor with an appeal from his mother, Mrs. HOFFMAN, of Sing Sing.

Should Sheriff BRUNDAGE receive no message from Gov. HOFFMAN by 10 o'clock this morning, BUCKOUT will be led to the gallows, attended by Rev. Mr. VAN KLEECK, rector of the Episcopal church at White Plains, and Rev. EDMUND GILBERT, rector of the Irving Memorial Church at Tarrytown.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Concealed Weapons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does the law which forbids the carrying of concealed weapons, include pistols in its meaning? Would I be a transgressor of that law if I carry a loaded revolver with me when leaving home at a very early hour? Please inform one who is NOT A LAW-BREAKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872.

[The law is not construed to apply to pistols. By a strange theory, pistols are not supposed to be "concealed weapons."]

Life Preservers on Ferry-Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the *Winona*, of the Fulton Ferry, on one of her trips to Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, was about to enter the slip, a man standing in front of the boat fell overboard. When I heard the cry of "man overboard" my first thought was to hurry for a life-preserver, but found it impossible to make my way through the crowd to the cabin where the life-preservers are kept. Thereupon I tried to get at the ring which hangs over the engine-room, and failed again, there being no means of reaching the same. Calling to the man to cling to the wheel, which he managed to do, we finally succeeded in rescuing him. Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you what is the use of having life-preservers on our ferry-boats if they are not in the reach of the public, and only serve as ornaments?

PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is high time that the system of charges unjustly imposed on gas consumers in the upper portion of this City were properly shown up and the public protected in some measure from the indirect robbery which at present prevails. To say that the registration of gas by the meters supplied by this Company is correct, as shown by their monthly bills, is a mockery and a delusion, as the writer of this knows to his cost. It is all a system of guess-work, and whether a householder uses much or little of their miserable compound they are charged all the same, as the Company seem to act on the principle that because they supply the material, the consumer is bound to pay for it whether he uses it or not.

My gas bill for December was considerably in excess of the previous month, although I, along with the up-town community, suffered the inconvenience and additional expense caused by the explosion at their works during Christmas week, when the escape of this City from a conflagration similar to that of Chicago was little short of a miracle. Surely the insurance companies of this City can raise their voice on a subject so materially affecting their interests, and, with public opinion in their favor, let them break down this oppressive and unjust monopoly, and rid us of the danger to life and property with which we are at present surrounded through the ignorance and incompetency of the Metropolitan Gas Company officials, as no satisfactory explanation or redress can be had at their office in Broadway. I am, dear sir,

ANOTHER VICTIM, Fifty-third st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

Insurance Investigation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How stands the case of Superintendent MILLER? I will make no mention now of the large *douceurs* paid to the parasites and lackeys who have been dancing attendance upon him. It is in evidence that he has received and appropriated to his personal use during his administration, fees belonging to the State amounting to $4,600. That this appropriation is illegal, and probably something worse, there can be little if any question. It is also in evidence that Mr. MILLER has been paid for his services, on examining insurance companies, sums of money ranging from $100 to $2,500. He has been paid $2,500 by the Mutual Life; $2,500 by the Knickerbocker Life; $1,000 by the Metropolitan Life; $250 by Mr. HOPE, of the Continental; $250 by the Home Fire, and various sums by other companies. These amounts were paid directly to Mr. MILLER, and not to third persons. The only attempt at defense thus far made for the receiving of these moneys, has been through the officers of the companies examined, who have testified that in their opinion Mr. MILLER'S services were worth the amounts paid to him.

Mr. MILLER is a salaried State officer; he is hired and paid by the State to do just the work he has been doing, and has no right to charge or collect a dollar for official services beyond his salary. His duties, so far as these examinations are concerned, are of a purely judicial nature, and he has no more right to charge for such services than a salaried Judge for judicial decisions.

Has Judge INGRAHAM or any other salaried judicial officer, after the examination and decision of an important or any case, a right to accept from the successful suitor a fee, or say a present, for his services of $2,500, or $1,000, or $250, or $100, or any other sum? The inquiry suggests the appropriate answer. There are not two sides to the question.

REFORMER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

Our Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently read in your paper several communications complaining of the impositions of the gas companies in this City. I have seen nothing in relation to a little piece of science on the part of the Manhattan Gas Company, which has aided it in making the generous dividends which its shareholders receive. As some of your subscribers who pay tribute to it may be ignorant of the facts, I propose to call your attention to them.

The Manhattan Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1830. Its capital was increased in 1837 to $1,000,000. In 1855 it applied to the Legislature to increase its capital to $2,000,000. An act was passed authorizing it to increase its capital to that amount, but, as a condition, providing:

"Said Company shall supply to every inhabitant of the said City of New-York who shall request it, and who shall pay for the same, such inflammable gas made by them as he or she may require, provided said gas is required where the mains or pipes of said company are now or may hereafter be laid, at a price not exceeding $3 per thousand cubic feet for the period of one year after the adoption of the resolution, [to increase the stock,] and upon the expiration of that period to a price not exceeding $2 50 per thousand cubic feet." [See laws of 1855, chap. 543, page 1,036.]

The resolution was passed, and the Company then reduced the price to $2 50; but by way of showing the Legislature how smart they were, and how they could wriggle around the law, they charged not only the price of the gas, but in addition to that a monthly rent for the metres they used to measure it. This amounted in the case of a great majority of their customers to about as much as if the price were $3 per thousand feet. To prevent this extortion, chapter 259 of the laws of 1866 was passed as follows:

"On and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any gas company in this State to charge or collect rent on its gas-meters either in a direct or indirect manner. Any person, party or company violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered in the corporate name of the city or village where the violation occurs in any Court having jurisdiction, and when collected to be paid into the treasury of said city or village and to constitute a part of the contingent or general fund thereof."

The simple-minded Legislature did not know how sharp the Manhattan Gas Company was. Presto, it gave up its charter and reorganized under the general laws for incorporating gas companies, and raised its charges for gas to $3 per thousand feet.

This was very smart. The Company, thus increased its receipts one-fifth, and continues the charge until this day. Now as the prices of coals for making gas have fallen more than one-half, the unfortunate owners of its stock, who cannot their shares at from 200 to 400 per cent. of the par value lose nothing by the attempt of the Legislature so to interfere with their natural desire to have their dividends doubled. Of course, the good-natured consumers had just as lief pay $3 per 1,000 feet as $2 50, or even $2, because they know that somebody profits by the difference.

A CONSUMER.

The Port Morris Murder—Grinder Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

The jury in the case of WILLIAM GRINDER, charged with the murder of ROBERT FOSTER, on the 26th of October, 1871, at Port Morris, determined on their verdict at 12 o'clock on Wednesday evening, after an absence of six hours. The result was not made known, and as the meeting of the Court yesterday morning, the room was densely crowded. Judge DALRYMPLE called the Court to order, and on polling the jury a verdict of murder in the second degree was given. The prisoner received the verdict without giving any evidence of feeling, though he had expected, as had most of the others who heard it, a verdict of manslaughter. He was remanded to jail and will be sentenced on Friday.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Strangulation of Amnesty by Mr. Sumner's Black Rider—The Speeches of the "Reformers" as Democratic Campaign Documents—The Political Siren that is Tempting Senator Trumbull.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The strangulation of amnesty by Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights Amendment is setting the current here in the right direction. Both measures will come up again in the Senate, but Mr. SUMNER'S "African" will not again be allowed to ride the horse he mounted so clumsily. Judge TRUMBULL is too earnest in this measure to allow it to remain in its present condition, and the temper of the people is too sharp to allow such tactics as have been displayed in the Senate during the last two weeks to prevail again. There never was a more needless course pursued on any measure than has been pursued by Mr. SUMNER in regard to this measure. The Civil Rights bill has possessed strength enough at any time to pass either House by a majority vote. Amnesty, as indicated by the vote of Saturday, can also pass the Senate by the requisite two-thirds, if presented as a naked question. But it has been deliberately burdened by this civil rights eccentricity until such friends of the measure as Judge TRUMBULL and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, have been compelled to vote against a bill thus overridden by what they conscientiously deem unconstitutional provisions. Other Senators were placed between two fires, and the country was deprived of the legal expression of their views, to which it is at all times entitled. Mr. SCHURZ could not go on record against amnesty, and he could not stomach the dose prepared by his friend, SUMNER, so he dodged. EDMUNDS could not go on record in favor of amnesty, nor could he vote against the principle of Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, however much he detested its eccentric shape, so he dodged. Thus were the views and votes of Senators antagonized by this device, until they could not place themselves on record in regard to it without sacrificing their conscientious convictions and scruples. The black man will not fail to see that he has lost by this management what is more nearly in his power to obtain, in name, than in his power to enjoy in fact, and that such friendship is overzealous, to say the least; while the white man will recognize the necessity of waiting for relief until his friends have an opportunity of granting it to him, pure and simple—with the negro's civil rights, enacted for the third or fourth time, either as a prelude or as a sequence.

A RETROSPECT FOR SCHURZ, TRUMBULL & CO.

The curses hatched in the Senate, in December last, by Messrs. SUMNER, TRUMBULL, SCHURZ, FENTON and TIPTON, have come home to roost—provided these gentlemen still regard themselves as Republicans, which all but Mr. SCHURZ doubtless do. The Democratic Executive Committee here have printed the speeches of these gentlemen on the subject of investigation, with such Democratic embellishment as an intensely partisan purpose can suggest, and are now scattering them broadcast in New-Hampshire and Connecticut. Denying, as they do, the purity of the President's purposes, and seeking to connect him personally with existing abuses, as some of them do, they are the materials which Republican speakers in those States have to meet on the stump. Letters have been received here from both States, complaining of this state of affairs, and giving expression to the fears of the damage it is likely to do. Fortunately, there is yet time, as there is a certain purpose, for the President to act in such a manner as will give the lie to the baser insinuations which have been circulated, and as will further prove that he is infinitely more in earnest in all matters of reform than are his assailants. There was a time when such a man as Senator TRUMBULL, seeing the wrong his utterances were making to his own party, would at least neutralize the evil by causing it to be clearly understood that his motive was solely the purpose of purifying the party *from within*. But since the Democratic serpent has charmed him with the mention of a nomination for the Presidency, which they never mean to give him, his party loyalty has become so weak-kneed, that he recks not the ruin that may follow. This charm is changing the man; its insidious influence, as in so many other instances, will kill the Senator and will not make a President. The Democrats mean to use him; to dally with his fair name for a sinister purpose and then cast him aside to be another instance of a political ambition tempted above what it can bear. HENDRICKS is here, conferring secretly and effectively with the Democratic leaders. He sees the use that is being made of TRUMBULL and his companions, and he is doubtless perfectly willing to see them egged on to the perpetration of further divisions in the Republican ranks. They claim SCHURZ, body and soul, and nobody disputes the claim, but they mean that he shall support a Democrat, and not a Republican. In the meantime, let the people watch Judge TRUMBULL'S course in the Senate, and see whether this Democratic siren's song leaves him the same earnest Republican, the same bold and courageous Senator; whether there is any trimming in speech or dodging in votes; and whether from all these things they can determine if he means to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, if he is not himself nominated there or elsewhere.

THE SQUELCHING OF MR. J. B. GRINNELL.

Ex-Congressman GRINNELL, of Iowa, who came down here the other day to push the claims of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON for the Presidency, has been unceremoniously hatled off by the Iowa delegation in Congress, because he was bringing ridicule and disaster on his candidate's cause and on his State. Mr. WILSON'S name is one every way worthy of being presented for this high position. But GRINNELL was dragging it in the dirt by his indirect advocacy. His propositions took the shape of bargains for the Vice-Presidency—and to Maine and to Massachusetts and to Connecticut each he proposed a BLAINE, a WILSON and a HAWLEY for the second place, if they would bring their delegations out for JAS. F. WILSON for the first place. This kind of trade and dicker didn't get further than the last-named State before its cheating character was discovered, and GRINNELL has been squelched.

CYMON.

Frozen to Death—A Coroner's Jury Arraign the Police Commissioners of Long Island City for Neglect of Duty.

Yesterday morning the body of HENRY PLANEL, a German, resident of Long Island City, was found frozen to death on the corner of Fourth and Pierce avenues. The man had been laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, and application was made early on the preceding evening to the Police Commissioners by his wife for his arrest, as she feared he would either injure her or himself. Answer was made that a warrant must be obtained, which was promptly secured from the Recorder. The wife of the unfortunate man then returned to the Station-house, and one of the Commissioners said that a policeman would be immediately sent to make the arrest. The wife returned home, and during the night the maniac escaped into the street. Nothing further was seen of him until his body was discovered in the morning. No policeman came to the house as promised.

An inquest was held by Coroner TEWKSBURY, and the above facts elicited. The following verdict was rendered: "Deceased was frozen to death while laboring under a temporary fit of delirium tremens, and the jury are of opinion that had the Police authorities taken measures to have deceased arrested, he would not have met with such a death. We, the jury, therefore hold the Police Commissioners guilty of a most grave neglect of duty; that they are indirectly the cause of this man's death, and are incompetent to fill their positions."

Heavy Burglary at a Bonded Warehouse.

During Wednesday night the bonded warehouse of MCMULLEN, MYERS & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-street, was broken into by several burglars, who effected an entrance by forcing open the roof-scuttle. After spending some time in ransacking the place, they made up their plunder into bags, and issued forth about daylight, each carrying one of these bags. They had scarcely got away from the warehouse, however, before they were seen by Patrolman BROSNAU, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, suspecting them to be thieves, instantly started for them, at the same time giving an alarm-rap. With one exception the burglars dropped their bags, and all ran away and escaped. Upon taking the bags which had been dropped, to the station-house, they were found to contain silks worth $15,000, and it was subsequently discovered that the bag which the marauders had succeeded in carrying away with them contained goods valued at $1,500. The property taken belonged to A. PERSON, HARRIMAN & CO., who do business in Broome-street, near Mercer. There is as yet no clue to the identity of the thieves.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned till Monday, Feb. 19, 1872.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—74, Bartlett vs. Husted et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spalding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Thomas Daven, robbery; 2, The People vs. Cornelius McBonny, Thomas Ford, grand larceny; 3, The People vs. John H. Bond, grand larceny; 4, The People vs. John Brooks, grand larceny; 5, The People vs. Thos. Farrell, James Rooney, grand larceny; 6, The People vs. Harry Brown, George Harvey, grand larceny; 7, The People vs. Mary C. Wilkins, grand larceny; 8, The People vs. Isaac Thompson, William Whittaker, grand larceny; 9, The People vs. Judson Taylor, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. Julius Berlering, Thomas Kelly, George Gibeardi, grand larceny; 11, The People vs. John Burke, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

Darling vs. Brewster; exceptions overruled, report confirmed and judgment accordingly.

Brynes et al. vs. Reusch; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Bowne vs. Leveridge et al.; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Monell.

Von Lindheim vs. Frank, Heine vs. Perrie, Goodrich vs. Sweeny, Claflin vs. Sterm; motions granted.

John Godfrey vs. The Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; motions in this and three other cases of same plaintiff against other insurance denied; opinion with the Clerk.

John Mark vs. Franz Ritter; motion to set aside judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Savidge vs. Barmore; motion for stay of proceedings denied.

Schneider vs. Pinckney; motion to vacate attachment denied.

In the matter of Giovanni B. Sanguinatti; motion granted, except as to property claimed to have been transferred to the wife, but found by the inquest to be the lunatic's property.

Esbach vs. Fleig; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Mary Brooks Langdon; motion granted; order to be settled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

IMPORTANT DECISION—THE CASE OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY—THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN BANKRUPTCY.

On the 21st of October, 1871, Seth Adams, a creditor of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, presented a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, alleging acts of bankruptcy on the part of the Company, and praying that it be adjudicated a bankrupt. On the 20th of December, James Alden, another creditor of the Company, presented a similar petition in the United States District Court of Connecticut, praying that the Company be adjudicated a bankrupt, and on Dec. 21 he presented another petition for the same purpose in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York. To all these three petitions the Company put in answers and resisted the applications. Pending proceedings on them, Adams applied to the District Courts in Connecticut and New-York for leave to intervene and oppose the petitions of Alden, on the ground that he (Adams) had prior rights in the matter. On the 28th of February, 1871, the Company withdrew its answers to each petition; and on March 2, the District Court of Massachusetts granted Adams' petition, adjudicated the Company a bankrupt, and issued a warrant for the distribution of the property among the creditors. By a supplementary petition, Adams presented this decree to the District Court of Connecticut, in support of his claim to stay proceedings on Alden's petition; but the Court disregarded the decree, dismissed the petition of Adams, and adjudicated the Company a bankrupt. Adams thereupon presented to the Circuit Court, in the September Term (1871) a petition of review, and argument being had, it was held that he was entitled to be heard in the District Court of Connecticut, and that his petition ought not to have been dismissed; and, in accordance with this decree, the Circuit Court ordered all proceedings in the Connecticut District Court to be stayed, and that the District Court of Massachusetts have exclusive jurisdiction in closing the estate of the Company. The like petition of Seth Adams was brought to a hearing in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th of February, 1871, and on the 27th that Court decided the petitioner had no standing at that stage of the proceedings. On application of counsel, re-argument was allowed, which was had on the 3d of March, when the decree of the Massachusetts District Court was presented. The Court again refused to allow Adams to intervene, and the following facts appeared: After the withdrawal by the Company, on the 28th of February, of its answer to Alden's petition, counsel for Alden delivered to the Judge an order adjudicating the Company a bankrupt. On March 1 he signed and on the 2d, after the adjudication, he delivered the order so signed to Alden's counsel, who had it entered on the records of the Court in the regular manner. The order was indorsed "Filed March 1, 1871." Adams thereupon presented his petition to the Circuit Court, praying for review and reversal of said proceedings in District Court for the Southern District of New-York, and that all proceedings against the Company in said Court be stayed. In the course of a long and elaborate decision in this case, Judge Woodruff says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the draft of an order, though signed, remaining in the sole possession and knowledge of the Judge, whether for the purpose of further consideration or any other reason, is subject to his control; it is not final so as to conclude him, and until it is in some manner notified to the Clerk of the Court, or to one of the parties in such wise that his decision can properly be said to be promulgated or announced. The signing operated to take away any possible significancy in this respect to such private signing of such an order. The rendering operates to open the decree for further examination, in whole or in part, according to the nature and extent of the grounds for rehearing." In regard to the conflict of jurisdiction between the District Courts, he says: "It is unnecessary to repeat the observations which were made in deciding the very similar review of the proceedings between the same parties in the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, at the last September term of that Court."

In conclusion he says: "It will be sufficient to reverse all proceedings subsequent to, and founded upon the adjudication of bankruptcy, (in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York,) and stay all further proceedings of such District Court."

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five second-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20 by 52, three stories and basement; E. WALLIS, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 133 feet east of Second-avenue, 22 by 54, four stories; PETER HART, owner.

One tenement-house, north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-third-street, 20.5 by 65, four stories and basement; JAMES CUNNINGHAM, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, No. 163 Bowery, 25 by 70, four stories; PATRICK LAVELLE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 113 West Twenty-third-street, 16 by 26, one story; FREDERICK WELLHOFER, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; A. J. WILSON, owner.

One tenement-house, east side of Mulberry-street, 106.8 feet north of Broome-street, 25 by 72, five stories; G. MEYER, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Pearl-street, 48.8 feet east of Rose-street, 24.3 by 62, five stories; FREDERICK HAUPLU, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 194 and 196 Houston-street, 17.10½ by 48.6, five stories; CASPER HEIMER and JOHN OSSMAN, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 381 Rivington-street, 24.9 by 72, five stories; JOHN HOCK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 80 Willett-street, 21 by 25, five stories; A. SIMON, owner.

One second-class store, north side of Desbrosses-street, 55 feet east of West-street, 30 by 42, four stories; WILLIAM HARRISON, owner.

One factory north side of Forty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 100 by 80, five stories; JONES & SMITH, owners.

One work-shop west side of Mercer-street, 41 feet north of Fourth-street, 22.4 by 20.1, two stories; FRANCIS R. RIVES, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	21	Stores and tenements	4
Brown-stone fronts	8	Second-class store	1
Brick	13	Factory	1
Second-class dwellings	7	Workshop	1
Tenement-houses	7		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One first-class store, marble front, south side of Nineteenth-street, 177 feet west of Broadway, 24 by 102, five stories, two stories to be added, with Mansard roof, add extension, 50 by 93, seven stories high; AARON ARNOLD, owner.

One first-class dwelling, brown-stone front, south side of Fiftieth-street, 217 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 58, four stories, extension built on rear, 7 by 13, two stories and basement; WM. JOHNSON, owner.

One brick dwelling, north-east corner of Madison and Market streets, 25 by 42, three stories, two additional stories to be added to building; JOSEPH KAHN, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 153 and 155 Perry-street, 20.9 and 19.8 by 52, three stories and attic, peak roof to be cut down and Mansard roof put on both buildings; JOSEPH J. RICHARDS, owner.

Two brick stores and tenements, Nos. 193 and 195 East Houston-street, 20 by 40, three stories, both buildings to be raised one story; MRS. M. QUINN, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 88 Second-avenue, 25 by 58, three and a half stories, building to be raised one-half story; C. WITBORGER, owner.

One brick store, No. 24 Front-street, 24 by 66, four stories, new stairs built and new partition set throughout the building; S. H. SECURES, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 76 Prince-street, 25 by 25, two stories, extension 25 by 100, and one story in height, built on rear, and when finished to be used as a public hall; estate of JAMES MINELLE, owners.

One brick factory, No. 348 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 30, two stories and basement, extension built on rear 25 by 24, three stories and basement; CHARLES FESSLER, owner.

One brick factory, No. 90 West Broadway, 25 by 35, three stories; extension 25 by 25, and four stories in height, built on rear, and iron girder and column put in first story to support front; JAMES HOPKINS, owner.

One brick stable, No. 5 Second-street, 25 by 50, two stories, building to be raised two stories; P. L. RONALDS, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Rector-street, No. 17, S. GOLDSMITH, agent; unsafe generally, rear wall cracked.

Cedar-street, No. 3, B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, owner; unsafe front wall and broken lintels.

Cedar-street, No. 5, B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, owner; unsafe front wall, settled off from side walls.

Vestry-street, No. 69, EDMUND COFFIN, owner; unsafe front wall, floors and floor-beams.

Clinton-street, No. 93, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, agent; unsafe and broken water table, and piers of front.

West Thirteenth-street, No. 315, ABRAHAM SOPER, owner; unsafe front and west walls.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Rose-street, No. 28, Mrs. Mary Salits, lessee; Rose-street, No. 40, Wm. C. Rhinelander, owner; Sullivan-street, No. 114, Julien Crevier, agent; East Sixteenth-street, No. 19, J. Robinson & Co., lessee; Park-street, No. 48, Mrs. Cunningham, owner; Park-street, No. 50, Michael Glinartin, lessee; Mott-street, No. 79, Walter Roche, owner; Clinton-street, Nos. 61, 63, 65, John F. Doyle, agent.

The Yorkville Arson Case—Confession of One of the Prisoners.

ANTHONY O. JONES and WM. CIESKI, who are charged with setting fire to the apartments of the latter in Sixty-second-street, were fully committed by Justice COULTER in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and were taken to the Tombs. The prisoner CIESKI yesterday made additional confessions to Officer REINISCH, of the Fire Marshal's office, as follows:

That when the fire occurred in his place at Clinton-street, on the 28th of March, 1871, ANTHONY O. JONES sent him and family up to Haverstraw, and during his (CIESKI's) absence set fire to the store; that he was then insured for $800, and received a check of $400 for his loss from the Company, which JONES went and cashed for him, and then deducted his share for his trouble. After the fire he (CIESKI) moved to Morris-avenue, in Elizabeth, N. J., where JONES procured $1,000 insurance for him, and on the 4th of July, 1871, sent him, CIESKI, and his family over to New-York to view the fireworks at the City Hall, and in his absence JONES fired his place in Elizabeth. He then received a check for $800, with which JONES did in the same way as before. CIESKI then moved his shop to No. 103 Prince-street, New-York, and his residence to the corner of North Fourth and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. JONES went to CIESKI's wife one day in November, 1871, and sent her to Washington Market, and the two children to his shop, and when they were all away, fired the place. CIESKI was insured in the above place for $1,000. On settling with the insurance companies he received a check for $600, which was cashed by JONES, who took his share this time in the same manner as before, by counting the money when handed to him, and taking part of it, giving the remainder to CIESKI. He further stated that JONES not long ago told him that in December last a fire occurred in a lounge factory in Allen-street. The place was occupied by a companion of his, whose name he does not know. JONES said he induced this man to take a berth-ticket for a few days, then go to Philadelphia, and while there he would fire the place for him, which he did, as he did at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Damages Against a Horse Railroad Company.

On Feb. 4, 1871, a horse-car on the Pavonia line, Jersey City, in descending the heavy curve and declivity over Bergen Tunnel attained such a speed as to fall over the edge of the hill, a distance of twenty feet. Several persons were injured, and on Wednesday Mr. MONTGOMERY, one of the passengers, commenced a suit against the Company, laying his damages at $20,000. The case was yesterday concluded, the jury giving $1,500 damages. As soon as this case was concluded, that of ADAM SCHOCH, another one of the injured passengers, was taken up. He had been confined by his injuries for three months, and the jury gave him a verdict for $2,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were nearly all at 110¼ ₩ cent. The trade demand for Customs and to buy Exchange continues large at the going rate, but speculation in the Gold Room is comparatively tame. The rates of Exchange are scarcely as stiff as yesterday. Sales of 60 days London at 109¼ ₩ cent., less a brokerage, and short sight 110@110¼ ₩ cent. The London telegrams were delayed until late in the day, but when received they reported steady prices for the English and American Funds, and no change in the Bank of England rate of interest.

Money, through the forenoon, was easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, but after 2 o'clock the demand was apparently increased, and 7 ₩ cent. the prevailing rate.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were again very firm and on limited offerings of the 5 ₩ cents, old as well as new, and of the 5-20s of 1867. The offerings of all 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury amounted to $3,170,000, of which $1,000,000 was accepted at 108.78 to 109.39 ₩ cent. and accrued Gold Interest. The Southern State Bonds were quiet; South Carolinas steadier, and Tennessees a fraction weaker. There was nothing new in the Railway Mortgages. In the Share speculation the temper of the market was rather indifferent, and the actual business quite moderate. The inclination of prices was, as usual, on a dull feeling, to lower figures, a notable exception being on the cash deliveries of Hannibal and St. Joseph (old) Stock, considerable amounts of which were bought in under the rule for failure to deliver within prescribed hours. The sales of the day were all the way from 43 to 47¼ ₩ cent., while time contracts were put out on the presumption that the 50,000 new shares will be made a good delivery in 30 days, at 39 ₩ cent. The affair continues to excite much more comment, and generally of a very indignant nature, than the extent of the outstanding interest in the Stock would seem to call for, but the truth is the Street is growing tired of such brazen transactions, and have less toleration for the bad men, (yet surviving,) who for the past three or four years have brought scandal upon the Exchange by organizing conspiracies in Gold and in the Money Market, as well as fraud upon Railway and other corporate property.

In the Afternoon the market was generally weaker than at the Boards on the Western Stocks, and the feeling was extremely dull. The following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	108¾	109
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111¾	112
American Gold	110⅜	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93	92⅞
Reading	113⅝	113¼
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	74⅜	73⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅜
Pacific Mail	57¼	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	76
St. Paul Common	55⅝	55⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅝	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	76⅜	75⅞
Western Telegraph	70⅛	69⅞
Erie	31⅛	30⅞
Union Pacific	32⅛	32⅛
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87¼	87¼

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 P. M., the market for the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks was irregular and feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	99,704 94
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	387,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States—the market closing strong:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	125¼	126
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	113⅛	113¼
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	46¼	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following Resolutions of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange were read to the Board of the Exchange this morning, and more than confirm the unofficial conclusions of the Committee, to which we referred yesterday. It will be observed that the second Resolution is most emphatic in reference to a satisfactory registry for the Stock, which, being plainly interpreted, means that the banking concern up-town, of no enviable reputation under the exploded Tammany Ring, and now in the more contemptible control, since the New Year, of the Erie Ring, figures as the Tenth National Bank, will not be recognized, at the end of 30 days, or at any other time, (under such auspices,) as "a satisfactory" place of registry. We have reason to believe that this determination will be adhered to. The Committee of the Exchange, and the prevailing sentiment of Wall-street, are in no humor today to recognize the validity or good faith or honest purpose of the sudden issue of 50,000 shares of new Stock of the Smith-Gould administration of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, in any way, and all threats or intimations or actual proceedings of a legal or judicial nature, to compel the use of the new Certificates as a good delivery on outstanding or future contracts in the Original Stock, will go for nothing on the New-York Stock Exchange. The case may have been different with the stupendous frauds upon the Erie Stock, periodically overissued *ad libitum*, from 72¼ ₩ cent. down to 22 ₩ cent., but the Ring then controlled more Judges, and the patience of the public, though sorely tried, was less nearly exhausted.

Resolved, That by the resolution of Jan. 31, 1872, adopted by the Governing Committee, to wit: "That until the transfer-books of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have been reopened, and the stock duly registered in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, no stock shall be a good delivery except such as have been already issued and countersigned at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.," is entered into and became a part of the contract of the members of this Exchange from that date.

Resolved, That the selection of the place of registry made by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company is not satisfactory to the Governing Committee, and that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company be notified that the new issue of their stock will not be dealt in by the Exchange until after thirty days' notice of said issue has been given, and a satisfactory registry has been established; and that meanwhile no certificates shall be a good delivery in settlement of contracts except those countersigned by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., transfer agents, and issued prior to numbers 1,434 for common stock, and 3,982 for preferred stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871.

But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division (eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 Coupon, and $100 to $10,000 Registered, have thirty years to run, bear an interest of 7.30 ₩ cent. in gold, and are exempt from United States tax.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE INVESTMENT THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000; at the current market price.

We buy and sell all Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,

HARVEY FISK. No. 5 Nassau-st.

A. S. HATCH. NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids for the whole, or any part of $40,000 Elizabeth City 7 per Cent. Improvement Bonds, will be received until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1872.

These Bonds, with Coupons attached, have six years to run from Dec. 1, 1871, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and are well known on the market as a safe and desirable investment.

Bids (which will be opened by the Finance Committee on the 15th inst.) must be addressed to A. S. WOODRUFF, City Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the city. ROBERT S. GREEN,

Feb. 5, 1872. Chairman of Finance Committee.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great trunk line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 160 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, of which nearly $5,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will realize 30 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,000 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,

No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

In reference to the action of the Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, in increasing the Capital Stock, the following facts are presented: When the new direction came into possession, they supposed the property of far more value, and in better condition than subsequent examination has proved.

A careful survey and estimate was consequently made, and it was decided that at least $3,000,000 would be required, in order to put the road in good working order, as well as to provide for the maturing obligations of the Company, a larger portion of which sum would be necessarily disbursed during the present year. It would seem that the old Board of Directors had already contemplated the exigencies as early as Feb. 2, 1871, when they provided by a new issue of stock the means by which the Company could reduce the grades, make other improvements, and also cancel the obligations becoming due to the State of Missouri, under the following legislative enactment:

An Act to authorize the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund to reimburse the stockholders of said Company, for such amounts as may have been or may hereafter be expended in improving the track and road-bed, and in equipping the road of said Company over and above the amount of their stock, and also of enabling the said Company to retire its obligations to the State of Missouri, and redeem and deliver to the State the Bonds of the State issued on account of said Company, and also to discharge such of the other liabilities as it may be enabled to pay; it shall be competent and lawful for the Board of Directors of said Company, from time to time, as may be found expedient, to increase the capital stock of said Company to such an amount as in the aggregate shall be equal to the cost of said road and equipment and improvements; Provided, That such increase, together with the existing stock, shall in no event exceed the cost of said property.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors of said Company shall have the right to dispose of such increased stock by distributing it pro rata in proportion to their stock in said Company among the stockholders of said Company, to be paid for in money, at such time and in such manner as the Board may direct, or may sell the same in the market, in such a manner and at such times, and upon such terms as shall by the said Board of Directors be deemed for the best interests of said Company.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1869.

In accordance with the above the following resolution, moved by Mr. Neilson and seconded by Mr. Hunnewell, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the Capital Stock of the Company be increased to an amount equal to the cost of the road, its equipments and improvements, after deducting its outstanding indebtedness for such purposes reduced by the application of the land grant sales, whenever, in the judgment of the Directors, the condition of the Company's affairs will warrant such increase.

The recent issue of stock was made by the Executive Committee, Dec. 28, 1871, in conformity with the action of the old Board of Officers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15. A DIRECTOR.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull; small sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$7 50; White, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT in light demand and steady; sales of 1,100 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 48. Prices quoted—Spring at $1 38@$1 40, White Winter at $1 60@$1 75. CORN—Sale of Mixed Western at 60c. OATS—Dull and unchanged. RYE nominal at 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. BARLEY quiet; sales of Canada at 90c.@95c. Western, 80c.@85c. PROVISIONS unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 384 head and 41 cars to arrive, making the supply since Friday 166 cars, against 200 cars for the same time last week. Market active and firm at yesterday's prices. Sales of 443 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,143 to 1,479 lbs., at $5 75@$7; 22 head Cherokees, averaging 1,010 lbs., at $4 37½; 26 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,270 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 79 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,218 to 1,348 lbs., at $5 50@$7; 19 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,275 lbs., at $6 10. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,440 head. Market active and prices firm, nearly all stock changing hands. Sales of 487 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 77 lbs., at $6 40; 601 head Michigan and Ohio on private terms; 501 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 81 to 131 lbs., at $6 75@$7 25; 185 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 75 lbs., at $6 75. HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head. Market active at an advance of from ⅛c.@¼c. Sales of 134 head at $4 80, and 154 head at $5.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand, chiefly for Southern trade; some choice Minnesota lots, on Eastern account, sold at $8 50. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25¼; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 05; No. 2 Spring, seller March, $1 26¼. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates at 40¼c. for No. 2; 40⅝c., seller March. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 sold at 32¼c.; seller March, 32¾c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull, and a shade lower at 59c. for No. 2; Rejected, 45c.@45½c.; No. 3 Spring, seller March, 58c.@59¼c. PORK opened firm, but closed dull, at $12 22½@$12 25; seller March, $12 45. LARD a shade firmer, at $8 80; seller March, $8 85. MEATS unchanged. LIVE HOGS quiet and weak at $4 40@$4 50; Dressed quiet; packers paid $5, shippers, $5 05 for extra lots. CATTLE firm. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley and 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Winter Superfine, $5 75; Winter Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Winter Double Extra, $6 90. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 3 Spring, $1 34; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 73; sample lots of No. 3 sold higher at $1 67@$1 68. CORN unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.; Yellow, 42c.@43½c. OATS easier; No. 2, 37½c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 73c. RYE steady; No. 2, 77c. WHISKY slow at 87c. TOBACCO active. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; nominally $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. BACON steady; Clear Rib sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LARD, 8¼c., held higher. Live Hogs firm at $4 10@$4 20; sales at $4 20@$4 40. CATTLE firm at $3@$5 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm for Spring; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club [illegible] bushels do. at $1 51. CORN firm with a fair demand; sales, 12,800 bushels at 67c.@68c.; 2,000 bushels, on car-lots, at 69c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, [illegible] ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 45c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $7 25@$7 40. WHEAT in fair demand, at lower rates; Red, $1 57@$1 58. CORN, OATS and RYE unchanged. PORK dull and nominal at $13. LARD—Demand light; holders firm at 8c.@8⅛c. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6½c. BACON in fair demand and firm for Sides at 7½c.@7¾c.; Shoulders dull at 6¼c.; Sides taken for shipment to New-Orleans. WHISKY steady at 87c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 2 White Michigan at $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 60¼; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 60¼; No. 2 do., $1 56@$1 57¼; No. 3 Red, $1 43. CORN dull and unchanged; no sales. OATS dull and unchanged; sales of Michigan at 41½c. CLOVER-SEED sold at $6 25. Dressed HOGS sold at $5 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm at $1 27 for No. 1; $1 24¼ for No. 2. OATS steady at 31¼c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 40½c. for mixed. RYE firm and in fair demand at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at 60½c. for No. 2 Fall. LIVE HOGS dull and nominal at $4 20@$4 30. PORK quiet and weak at $12 25. RECEIPTS—16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 94 hhds. BAGGING strong, with an advancing tendency. FLOUR firm and active for all grades; Extra Family, $6 75. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer, but not quotably higher. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 57; No. 2, $1 53. CORN steady at 48c. OATS quiet; No. 1 State, 45c. PETROLEUM—Refined unchanged; Crude dull at $4 40@$4 75.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—WHEAT steady at $1 62 for Extra; $1 60 for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 40c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 25@$6 50.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—WHEAT—Nothing doing; last sale of Treadwell was at $1 75, in store. RYE quiet. CORN dull; sales, 3 cars Western Mixed at 70c. OATS dull at 55c. for No. 1 Western. BARLEY quiet.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,008	Lard, pkgs	745
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	1,160
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Oil, bbls	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	28	Pea-nuts, bags	151
Beans, bbls	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
B. E. Peas, bags	30	Spelter, slabs	300
Corn-meal, bbls	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	220	Starch, boxes	325
B. W. Flour, pkgs	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	185	Tea, half chests	1,178
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Moss, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	230
Molasses, (N. O.) bbls	[illegible]	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]	Whalebone, pkgs	30
Rosin, bbls	[illegible]	Silver-ore, sacks	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Lord Strathmore*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 150 tcs. Lard, 4,990 bushels Corn, 3,200 Staves, 47,700 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *F. Arauco*, for Gloucester—30,281 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Adeline S.*, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the ship *Lodovic Hays*, for Rotterdam—3,780 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Venezuela*, for Gibraltar and orders—10,250 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Concetto Porto*, for Odessa—22 logs Walnut, 30 logs Mahogany, 150 boxes Extract Logwood, 2,102 bbls. Rosin, 23 tons Logwood.

By the bark *Abbie Bacon*, for Matanzas—5,000 Shooks, 200 empty Hogsheads.

By the steamer *Morro Castle*, for Havana—2 boxes Gas-fittings, 1 box Hardware, 1 box Whalebone, 26,400 lbs. Bacon, 4 cases Drugs, 2 cases Dry Goods, 1 case Hessian, [illegible] bbls. Ale, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] lbs. Butter, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 6,123 lbs. Hams, 30 bbls. Paper, 3 boxes Sewing-machines, 2 boxes Saddlery, 1 box Revolvers, 1 box Leather, 250 drums Codfish, 56 bars Sumac.

By the bark *W. E. Heard*, for Havana—415 tons Stone, 700 bales Hay.

By the steamer *Ocean Queen*, for Kingston—5 pkgs. Clothing, 1 pk. Drugs, 4 pkgs. Paper, 10 bbls. Ale, 6,600 lbs. Butter, 22 boxes Starch, 4,000 lbs. Lard, 720 lbs. Hams, 100 bbls. Flour, 56 bbls. Potatoes, 200 lbs. Bacon, 15 bbls. Onions, 2 bales Bedding. For Aspinwall—100 cases Tubes, 7 pks. Rope, 12 pks. Baskets, 6,000 lbs. Butter, 42 cases Sewing-machines, 73 pks. Canned Goods, 213 pks. Drugs, 44 cases Matches, 267,471 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Sugar, 397 pks. Hardware, 40 bbls. Pork, 73 pks. Beef, 60 bbls. Potatoes, 68 pks. Machinery, 40 bbls. Onions, 119 bbls. Alcohol, 216 bales Tobacco, 470 boxes Soap, 192 feet Plank, 50 bbls. Cement.

And from Philadelphia, for Dunkirk, by the bark *Geo. Bell*—160,252 gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—The general market has been quite dull, with values quoted essentially unchanged. No important sales of Rio have been reported here. A sale of 2,329 bags to arrive, by the *Forsningen* at New-Orleans was reported on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning here was 25,770 bags, and at the outports 28,046 bags, with 93,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been neglected and somewhat nominal; 129 bags Mexican sold to consumers at 20c., and 100 bags San Domingo at 18c., gold, free, ₩ lb. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning, was 22,480 bags and 1,193 mats, including 6,500 bags and 1,193 mats Java, 9,337 bags Laguayra, 4,353 bags Maracaibo, 1,053 bags Costa Rica, 441 bags Savanilla, and 226 bags Mexican.

COTTON—There has been a better inquiry for early delivery at firm prices, with sales reported of 2,124 bales, including 1,800 bales to shippers, 215 bales to spinners, 1 bale to speculators and 108 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb., sales, 14,350 bales, (5,800 bales last evening and 14,350 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 22 3-16c., short notice, 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22¼c.; March, 1,200 bales at 22 ¼c., 300 bales at 22⅜c., 1,000 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22½c.; April, 200 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 700 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 300 bales at 23¼c., 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 3-16c. Exchanged, 7-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales April. And today, for February, 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., no notice until the 24th, 100 bales at 22⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 22¼c., 800 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 400 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22½c.; April, 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 700 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 1,100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c.; June, 200 bales at 23¼c. Exchange—11-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.12c.; March, 22.48c.; April, 22.95c.; May, 23.12c.; June, 23.14c.; July, 23.19c.; August, 23c. The receipts at this port today were 2,903 bales, including 634 bales per rail, 806 bales from Savannah, 357 bales from Fernandina, 615 bales from New-Orleans, 246 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 12,656 bales, and thus far this week were 70,249 bales, against 72,091 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,079,491 bales, against 2,621,910 bales same time in 1870-1. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20⅛	20¼	20¼
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅛
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, particularly desirable lots of shipping, trade and family Extras, prices of which have favored sellers, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ₩ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quoted strong on a good inquiry, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls. at $6 30@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 40@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 10@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more actively sought after at quite firm prices. The export inquiry has been good, particularly for the better grades of Spring, which have been in reduced supply and held with confidence. The outward movement has been checked, to some extent, by the firmer temper of ocean freights, especially by steam. There has been a moderate call noted for milling, chiefly for Spring, at the ruling figures. The dealings in Winter Wheat have been light, and mostly in job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, at $1 38@$1 62, chiefly at $1 61@$1 61½, for the best samples of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, which grades have been in most favor with export buyers; $1 62½@$1 63¼ for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called No. 1, afloat; $1 55, in part, for ordinary No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 56@$1 58¼ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 65@$1 70 for small lots of Red Pennsylvania and Western; $1 75@$1 85 for White Western and State, the latter for very choice; also, inferior old Spring on private terms.... Corn has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a fair demand for shipment and home use, chiefly for new mixed Western, and old and new mixed do. The offerings of prime samples have been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 71c.@73½c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 71½c.@72c. for good to prime samples, delivered; 74c. for old and new mixed Western, afloat; 75½c. (nominally) for choice old Mixed Western, in store; 72c.@74c. for Yellow and White Western; 73c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel.... Rye has been in reduced stock, and held with firmness, but has been quiet.... Barley has been steady and in moderate demand; sales 7,500 bushels at $1 10 for Canada West, delivered and $1 for four-rowed State.... Barley Malt dull and nominal.... Oats have been in moderate demand, mostly for trade purposes, with really desirable samples quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 54c.@55¼c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53c. for inferior No. 2 Toledo, in store; 54c. for White do., in store; 55c.@56½c. for White Western and Ohio, the latter for very choice, ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand continues active at buoyant prices; sales 500 bales Bags at 17¼c.@17½c., now held at 18c.; 300 bales, to arrive, at 11¼c., now held at 12c., gold; 50 bales Bagging at 16c., cash, and 2,500 rolls domestic do., for forward delivery, part at 18c., for April.

MOLASSES—There has been a good inquiry for New-Orleans at firm prices; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 55c.@62c. ₩ gallon. Foreign, very dull. The stock of foreign in first hands includes 2,288 hhds. Porto Rico, 597 hhds. Cuba, and 232 hhds. English Islands; and of New-Orleans, 3,500 bbls. We quote: Porto Rico at from 28c.@40c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@38c.; and New-Orleans at 48c.@68c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been firm but inactive, with common to good Strained quoted at $4 65@$4 75 ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar has been dull at former figures.... Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced stock, and quite active demand at 83½c.@85c., closing at 84¼c.@85c. for merchantable. Sales 400 bbls. part New-York packages.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quite dull today, yet holders have shown confidence and stocks have been offered with reserve.... Refined for early delivery here quoted at 22c.@22¼c.... At Philadelphia, $1 0c.@21½c.... Refined in cases quoted at 29c.@29½c.... Crude at 13c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude at 15c.@15½c. Naphtha nominal.... Creek Regions unaltered; Upper Road, $4 75@$4 80 ₩ bbl.; Lower, $4 90@$5 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—For early delivery there has been very little call noted for Pork, which has been quoted weak, and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of only small lots, at $13 37½@$13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 for unbranded new Western Prime Mess, $14 for new Mess, $11 for new Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery, the demand has been light, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of purchasers. Sales, 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller March, at $14 12½, and reported, seller June, at $14 50.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted firm at 6⅛c.@6½c. for City and at 5¾c.@6c. for Western, ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been in demand at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Dry-salted and Smoke-cured Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. The reported sales include 150 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9¼c.; 300 boxes Shoulders, (at the West) at 7¼c., and 12,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb.... Bacon has been offered with reserve, and quoted firm, on, however, a less active movement; sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 500 boxes Long Clear at 7¼ 16c., and 100 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 7¼c.@7½c.; also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 200 boxes Short Clear at 6¾c. ₩ lb.... Lard has been in pretty fair demand and quoted firm with a restricted offering at prices stock here. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 11-16c. for prime Western Steam, 9⅛c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅝c. for City; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for No. 1, and 9½c. for Refined. For forward delivery business was moderate, but prices have been in favor of buyers, particularly for March and April contracts, which closed decidedly weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 tcs. Prime Western Steam, including 1,000 tcs. seller March, at 9⅝c., 750 tcs. seller April, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., at the inside price, and 500 tcs. seller June, at 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 tcs. on private terms.... Beef has been in more request, at from $7 50@$11 for Mess, and $9@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 350 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, within the range of from $18@$20 for old and very choice Mess, and $20@$23 for India Mess, and $25 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams have been quite active at $22@$30, as the extremes, chiefly at $26@$29 for Good to Fancy; sales, 530 bbls.

SEED—Has been very dull, with offerings reported on the increase, sellers somewhat urgent, and buyers reserved; sales have been reported since our last of only 400 bags at 9½c., for prime Indiana and Michigan, and at 9¼c.@10c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 1,000 bags by the *George H. Warren*, were made at $2 25, gold, per 56 lbs., for very choice, 30 days' credit, and 5,000 bags by the *New Era*, at $2 25, gold, ₩ 56 lbs., 60 days' credit; market firm. Timothy dull.

SUGARS—The market has been quite dull for Raw, but prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of only 14 hhds. and 300 bbls. of French Islands, to the trade, at 9¼c.@10½c.; 19 hhds. Porto Rico at 10½c.; 121 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 12, at 10c.; and small lots of box Sugar, within the range of from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9¼c.@9½c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅞c.@9⅞c. Manila, in bags, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.@8⅞c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars in moderate demand at from 10¾c.@12¾c. as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Feb. 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1872	15,944	17,777	182,392	1,229
Receipts since Feb. 1	5,081	18,748	21,7 4	212
Total	21,025	36,525	204,146	1,441
Sales since Feb. 1	7,441	15,253	86,290	1,146
Stock, Feb. 15, 1872	13,584	21,272	117,856	295
Stock, Feb. 15, 1871	26,545	31,285	245,057	2,654
Stock, Feb. 17, 1870	46,400	62,151	242,378	185
Stock, Feb. 18, 1869	14,889	21,725	10,478	231

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair inquiry for Tallow at uniform quotations. Sales have been quoted since our last of 220,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, small lots of prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9¼c.@9½c., and 215 pks. Grease at 7¼c.@8⅝c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 320 bbls., in lots, at 91¼c. ₩ gallon, showing a less firm market.

FREIGHTS—The main call in the way of berth room has been for Grain, rates on which have been quoted stronger. Of other kinds of produce, the offerings have been on a restricted scale at about former figures. Vessels on charter have been in light request in the local market, and moderate demand at the outports, with rates quoted about as before.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 138 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 116,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 6d. for Corn and 6¼d. for Wheat, closing firmly at 6¼d. for Grain, ₩ standard bushel; 515 pks. Bacon, Lard and Tallow at 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d. by sail, and 25s. by steam.... For London, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 5¼d. for Corn and 5½d. for Wheat, closing with 5¼d. bid for Corn, ₩ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₩ ton; 200 bbls. Rosin on private terms. The steam-ship *Dacian*, of the Anchor line, has been placed on the berth for general cargo, (London consignees Messrs. STEWART, MARTIN & ADAMS, the regular agents.).... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Rosin, reported at 1s. 9d.... For Penarth Roads and orders, Bristol Channel, a British bark, 530 tons, reported with deals from St. John's, at 65s. 9d.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 543 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. per quarter, short lay days, or if direct, one-third off.... For Antwerp, a Danish bark, placed on the berth at Boston, for general cargo.... For Bremen, 130 cases Tobacco reported at 12s. 6d., measurement.... For Hamburg, 60 hhds. Asphalt, to fill up at 22s. 6d.; and 65 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s..... For Amsterdam, 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₩ ton.... For a Continental port direct, a German brig, 188 tons, with agricultural implements, machinery, &c., reported at 35s.... One or two Petroleum charters were rumored closed, but without reliable particulars.... For Cardenas, a British bark, 620 tons, reported from St. John's at 18c.; another 327 tons, from do., at 23c.... For Matanzas, a British schooner, 158 tons, from do., at 23c., privilege of orders; another, 156 tons, from do., privilege of choice of ports, at 23c.; a British bark, 450 tons, from do., same privilege, at 22c., and a British brig, 171 tons, from do., same privilege, at 23c. for Shooks and $7 50 for Lumber.... For New-York, a British schooner, 130 tons, reported from St. John's, at $5.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Holders firm; light offerings; few buyers; Middling, 21⅝c.; net receipts, 858 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 978 bales; sales, 2,350 bales; stock, 74,995 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 21⅞c.; net receipts, 6,246 bales; gross, 6,507 bales; exports, coastwise, 929 bales; sales, 4,400 bales; stock, 254,085 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 22⅜c.; net receipts, 284 bales; gross receipts, 614 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; sales, 240 bales; stock, 4,150 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22⅞c.; net receipts, 207 bales; gross, 659 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and little doing; Middling, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 920 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 30,975 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21⅝c.; net receipts, 894 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,731 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,010 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 307 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; stock, 3,363 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—COTTON weak; Middling, 21⅜c.; net receipts, 526 bales; exports, 705 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 66,529 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼ for the account, 92⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols—92¼ for money, 92⅜ for the account. American Securities—5-20s, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, 92⅛; 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 88½, ex-coupon. The amount of specie in the Bank of England has decreased £302,000 since last report.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—Five-twenties of 1862, 95⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 11 7-16d.; and at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, at 11⅛d.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans at 11⅜d.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 22.—Considerable business is doing in Gray SHIRTINGS, and in Cotton YARN there are large sales of low numbers. METALS firm. The exports of TEA, from the 1st of July, were 5,351,500 lbs. EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 5¼d. The SILK settlements for the month are 1,200 bales. There is a large business doing in TEAS; heavy transactions have been made in lower grades, but none in fine descriptions, which are held $3 higher.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel ejectment suit yesterday documentary and oral evidence were given to prove that the BETSEY BOWEN who had borne a child while a resident of REUBEN BALLOU's house, was not the BETSEY BOWEN who afterward became Mme. JUMEL. Evidence was also given to show that DANIEL HULL, who had testified that he knew Mme. JUMEL when a girl, and knew the plaintiff to be her son, had made inaccurate statements in regard to his own birth and parentage. An expert in handwriting was introduced to examine the record made by Major BALLOU, in regard to the birth of BETSEY BOWEN's child in his house, with other writing known to be the Major's. Argument arose as to the admissibility of this, and the point was not decided when the Court rose.

Colonizing the West.

A meeting of the Society for the formation of Western homesteads and co-operative colonies, on the principle of the well-known Greeley township in Colorado, was held last evening at Co-operation Hall. Delegates from various Father Mathew Societies were present and brought in lists of names of persons desirous to join. The offer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to furnish land at cost price to emigrants, and to make advances of capital, was the subject of an address. The Society is gathering converts rapidly, and a new colony of 500 will soon be ready to go West.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROS.' NEW BOOKS.

THE TO-MORROW OF DEATH, Or, THE FUTURE LIFE, ACCORDING TO SCIENCE. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Translated from the French by S. R. Crocker, Editor of The Literary World. One volume, with numerous illustrations. Price $1 75.

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Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (English Opera.)—Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS, by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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The recommendation of a Committee of the Bar Association, that the present system of fees to officers connected with the Courts should be changed, and in some instances abolished, merits praise. Long ago we called attention to the flagrant impositions in the Sheriff's office, and urged then that the practice of feeing these officials for doing only their sworn duty should be done away with. Every lawyer knows that it is a practice prolific of fraud and oppression. Mr. ROELKER, of the above-mentioned Committee, cited some instances of the impudent extortions of Deputy Sheriffs. In the case of an attachment, where the legal fee was fifty cents, a bill was presented for $10 69, and the Deputy modestly requested $20 additional for his personal services. Where a vessel had been in charge of the Sheriff only two or three days, a bill was rendered for $750, and cut down by the Court to $72 25. A still more glaring instance of rapacity was that of a person who had to pay $1,400 to stay out of jail for one night. These are only samples of outrages of daily occurrence. The whole system of fees in these offices is wrong and demoralizing, and ought not to be tolerated an instant longer. Our Reform Legislature will make no slight addition to its claims on public gratitude if it shall relieve lawyers and litigants of this most unjust and oppressive burden.

People who think that the Erie Ring ought to be held beyond "legislative interference" are respectfully referred to the speech of Hon. MATTHEW HALE on the Classification bill. It will be found in another column, and is good reading for persons who have signed JAY GOULD'S petitions. A capital and debt increased over sixty-five millions; a net income reduced from four per cent. to 13-100 of one per cent.; nearly fifty millions charged to an account closed ten years ago, for items fully covered by other charges; together with a weary list of violations of law and justice—these are some of the counts of Mr. HALE'S indictment. The most important fact in this connection is that these things have been notorious for months, and yet a bill to put a stop to some of the worst of them hangs in Committee, and waits the arguments of Erie lawyers.

TWEED and SWEENY made some little political capital out of certain advances which they claimed to have made to liquidate pay-rolls of men employed in the Department of Public Works and of Parks. At the last meeting of the Board of Audit, a claim was presented by the Tenth National Bank on account of the identical pay-rolls which TWEED made believe he had paid out of his private purse. Claims were previously filed by the same bank to cover advances made on the pay-rolls for the settlement of which SWEENY got a very cheap reputation for generosity. It is really becoming doubtful if the disreputable career of these men was ever varied by a single act of disinterested county. [illegible] lying and cheating appears to have been followed in regard to their charities, as well as in appropriating other people's money.

There is some prospect that a vote will be reached in the Assembly, today, on the charter of the Committee of Seventy. We trust that the members of that body fully appreciate the importance of the action they are about to take. It will substantially decide the question whether the Legislature can be depended on to carry out the views of the people in regard to the reform of the monstrous abuses in the government of this City. The charter of the Committee is warmly approved by the community at large. It has the indorsement of the Regular Republican Committee. It is absolutely without a competitor worthy of the name, for we cannot regard the mongrel device of "TOM" STEWART, introduced by Mr. MACKAY, as deserving attention. Above all, it is a sound plan in itself, and promises to secure to the minority party in the City, a just share in the control of its affairs. Less the Legislature should not consent to. More it could only grasp for the moment, to lose it again as surely and completely as the system of Albany Commissions was lost. Apart from considerations of pure public interest, the Committee's charter should commend itself with special strength to a "Republican Legislature."

The claims against England for special damages, arising out of the depredations of particular vessels, are estimated roundly to amount to $20,000,000. The claims for indirect damages are estimated to amount to about $2,000,000,000—more, as has been pointed out, than Germany exacted from France after a bloody war and a complete conquest. People here generally smile when the last little bill is mentioned. The common remark is, "Nobody ever expected that to be paid." Every man mentions it with a broad grin. That being so, is it not a pity to see a good Treaty lost for the sake of a fictitious claim? Is there no way of meeting this difficulty? Surely this is a case, if there ever was one, in which a little diplomatic skill might wisely be exercised. Is it too late to save a Treaty which promised so much for the future peace of the world?

Making Fish of One and Flesh of Another.

Readers of the *Tribune* must have observed the pertinacity with which it has demanded the punishment of Mr. TERWILLIGER, who received a sum rather less than $5,000, *in two years*, as commissions on public printing, in pursuance of a bad custom. Mr. TERWILLIGER has resigned his position as Clerk of the Senate, and the custom which he followed will probably be abolished—at least we hope so. But we must frankly say—at the risk of being called "liars and thieves" by a distinguished public writer, who shields big rogues while denouncing small ones—that it affords us no pleasure to see a gentleman of excellent character, of good abilities, and hitherto much esteemed by a large circle of friends, compromised in any way—but especially in such a way as this. The sum paid to Mr. TERWILLIGER—little over $2,000 a year—is contemptible; it would not corrupt a door-keeper. Mr. TERWILLIGER was told that it was part of the just "perquisites" of his office. "*Dustoorie*" had always been paid, and Mr. TERWILLIGER would have been thought very eccentric had he refused to take it. But for all that, the custom is a vile one, and should be swept away. Mr. TERWILLIGER has been sacrificed by his indiscretion, and we are not aware that he has asked anybody to say a word for him.

But now we specially wish to call the attention of the public to the extreme meanness and dishonesty of the *Tribune* in relation to such cases as this. It has hounded down Mr. TERWILLIGER, who received $4,800 in two years in pursuance of a bad custom. But it is all but totally silent about HANK SMITH, Police Commissioner and Fenton lobbyist, who appears to have been concerned in cheating the poor depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank out of tens of thousands of dollars. Is it because Mr. GREELEY lent his own name to support this rotten bank that he tries to cover up the acts of SMITH? Mr. GREELEY is not a child, although he has found it very profitable in the rural districts to dress himself for that "part," and to look as meek and innocent as if he had never done a mean or contemptible act in his life. He must admit, in his own mind, although he may try to bamboozle the public on the subject, that it is far worse for a man to swindle poor laboring people out of their hard savings than for another man to take $4,800 in two years as "Commissions" on printing.

Yet, what has GREELEY to say to his bed-fellow politician, HANK SMITH? The other day he addressed a few words of mild remonstrance to SMITH, by way of keeping up appearances. This is one of the tricks which he knows so well how to practise. But he has never called for SMITH'S resignation as Police Commissioner. He has never even published the full and official particulars of SMITH'S complicity with a vast fraud. No—he thinks it quite right that a man who is himself charged with a serious offense should remain at the head of a force designed to thrust swindlers into jail. HORACE GREELEY'S own name was coupled with SMITH'S in the Bowling-green Savings Bank—"innocently," he says. Every suspicious act in which he is caught out is done "innocently." Never did the public forgive so much to any man as it does to HORACE GREELEY, or believe in the purity of a man's motives for the sole reason that he wears short trowsers tucked into his boots. But HANK SMITH cannot hope to enjoy a similar dispensation. If he is not a rogue himself, he has allowed rogues to run off with the money of the hard-working men whom he lured to his rickety bank. He permitted loans to be made to persons who cannot be found, to the amount of $69,026 38. To his personal friends, and those of his co-directors, $31,010 63 more was lent, and that account is now pronounced by the receiver to be "[illegible]" $388,564 70 was made away with during the time SMITH was President of the Bank.

Put this sum by the side of the amount TERWILLIGER received, and discriminate properly between the two transactions, and which man—SMITH or TERWILLIGER—would seem to be most deserving of punishment? The *Tribune* has devoted columns of turgid rant to TERWILLIGER'S offense, and one little paragraph to the wicked and cruel frauds of the broken bank. In the same way it praised SWEENY as a man of "towering spirit," and tried to make out that A. OAKEY HALL was an honest man. Yet it has the assurance to pretend that it is working for "reform"—such reform as Senator FENTON, whose character for honesty has always been beyond reproach, can suggest. Some people say that there are policemen in our force who are not a bit more honest than they should be. What right have we to expect them to be otherwise, with the example of HANK SMITH before them? After all, SMITH may plead that he is only following in the course which his political chief, Senator FENTON, set him some years ago. Like master like man.

The question now to be settled is, can HANK SMITH be allowed to insult the public by remaining on the Police Commission? That question is one which will not be allowed to sink out of sight. The *Tribune* cannot save HANK SMITH, any more than it could save SWEENY or HALL. If the Police force cannot rid the City of swindlers, we must at least see that it is not governed by them.

Sectarian Schools.

Some remarkable statistics, carefully gathered by the Council of Political Reform, are presented in another column, showing the prodigious extent to which the Roman Catholic Church in this State, in various forms, has gained possession of charitable funds appropriated by the State or City of New-York. Thus, out of seventy-three private charitable institutions, located in this City, under the control of religious denominations, receiving public aid to the aggregate amount of $688,084, fifty-five are Roman Catholic, to which the appropriations amount to the enormous proportion of $641,433—leaving only some $47,000 to the Protestant institutions, of which the "Protestant Episcopal" receive the largest share—namely $20,516.

Again, out of the 116 private charitable institutions in other cities of the State, under control of religious denominations, and receiving State aid, 110 were Roman Catholic, and obtaining, as appropriation, $240,332 out of the whole amount, $255,054; leaving to the Protestant institutions about $15,000, of which the Baptists obtained the largest share—$7,211. Still further, in this City, 112 Roman Catholic church schools, with 52,000 pupils, are aided by the State, while of the Protestant sects there are only 16 schools, with about 6,000 pupils, thus aided, (of which the Episcopal embrace 4,650,) and the 18 non-denominational schools only include 15,722 pupils.

Another interesting fact will also be gathered from these statistics, that while the Protestant and the non-denominational charities and week-day schools receive such small amounts from the State, they always supplement it with very large private contributions, thus to a certain degree compensating the State for its aid. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic charities almost live on the public support, receiving very little in private contributions—thus throwing nearly the whole burden of their support upon the State or City authorities. This contrast is strikingly shown in such charities as the Protestant House of Refuge of this City, and the Catholic Protectory for destitute children, each sheltering nearly the same number of children, and the former receiving only about $48,000 from the State and City, while the latter obtained this year—if we are correctly informed—$240,000.

It was time, evidently, that this endowment of a "State Church" should cease. What with appropriations to church schools and gifts of lands to churches, the Roman Catholic Church of this City enjoys an enormous support from the general public. No Protestant of liberal mind begrudges a moderate public aid to well-proved Catholic charities, which lessen wide-spread public evils. The policy of the State is to supplement such private and useful undertakings, whether under one sect or another, or under none, by a reasonable public assistance, on the ground that the public evils they are designed to relieve are thus more economically and thoroughly cured. It will be seen from our Albany letter, that the sectarian appropriation clause in the charter has been struck out. The condition in which the subject is left will deserve discussion on another occasion.

Foolish Companies.

Our attention has been repeatedly called of late to the fact that the National Insurance Convention was of inestimable service to the insurance companies, in that it put the vast interests of the system on a substantial and equable basis. Having our own opinions about the incalculable benefits of this Convention, we do not care to go into an extended discussion of them, except in one particular. We refer especially to the proposed law regulating investments, &c., and the uniform blank for annual statements, which was claimed to be the crowning glory of that Convention. We may be mistaken, but we think that the corporations who have during the past week been so ready to go upon the stand and testify to Mr. MILLER'S beneficent control over them, have hardly comprehended the full scope of these two important instruments, or they would have hesitated a little before giving vent to the exuberance of their gratitude. There are ugly rumors in the air to the effect that the law was *cooked* a little (*à la* Tammany) after it had passed from the hands of the Committee into the pocket of the Chairman *ad interim*, (Mr. MILLER,) and that a certain prominent life insurance President assisted the culinary process. The law as it stands is onerous and restrictive in its provisions, to an extent that was certainly never contemplated by the Convention, and it puts into the hands of the Superintendent a power that no State official can safely hold.

The uniform blank is worth the careful consideration of at least nine-tenths of the companies in this State, who will be driven into insolvency if it is strictly adhered to. Perhaps these astute corporations have not yet discovered that these two documents were deliberately and carefully devised by Mr. MILLER and his coadjutors for the purpose of crowding them out of the business—but if they are sanctioned by the Legislature, they are in a fair way to discover it when they come to answer the requirements, and balance their books. In fact, the law and the blank were intended to be the upper and nether millstones, between which all the younger and weaker companies were to be ground to powder, while the Miller was to be retained at his post at Albany, to facilitate the grinding, and take his toll. Now we have no especial sympathy for the companies who are thus to be bolted and winnowed out of existence—they have disregarded our warnings, and would take none of our advice; but we have decided objections to allowing the State machinery to be used for this grinding process, and that is precisely what Mr. MILLER'S friends were trying to accomplish when they circulated their white-washing testimonial, hoping, by its powerful aid, to stave off an investigation, which has come at last, and developed a state of things that every honest man must contemplate with anxiety and disgust.

A correspondent, in our Saturday issue, speaks of the injury to the business resulting from Mr. MILLER'S corrupt administration. The extent of that injury can never be fully estimated. Let it once come to be fully understood that this official is sustained and encouraged by the very companies who have been paying him illegal and extortionate fees or *douceurs*, and the sympathy which at one time was freely accorded to them by the public, when it was supposed that they were in his power, will change to a sentiment that is already gathering force and manifesting itself on the registers of several of these corporations. "Paid-up policies," "lapsed policies," "receiverships" and "reinsured risks," are ominous signs in the insurance horizon. There are audible signs of discontent from the deep recesses of directors' rooms when the question of paying dividends is met by the unanswerable logic of no divisible surplus, and from agents far and near come letters that are not enlivening as to the prospects of the business if Mr. MILLER remains at its head.

The truth is slowly coming to the comprehension of some of the shrewd ones in the profession that if they desire better times, they must throw overboard this political Jonah, who endangers their craft, and threatens to send them all to the bottom. The stupid ones will probably wait until their next election of officers, and learn by the loss of their own heads what they have gained by trying to protect Mr. MILLER'S.

More Light—The New Gas.

New-York has had so thorough a trial of bad light and dear light that she should rejoice over the prospect of a change for the better. There may be delay, and perhaps we should say must be. The power of selfish corporations is not beaten down all at once. In fact the very improvement we are about describe, although warmly advocated by NAPOLEON III., the gas monopolists of Paris were able up to this year to stave off. Knowing this, and knowing what that improvement is, we ought to be able to profit by the example.

On the 1st of January, 1873, the Place du Nouvel Opera was lighted up in a way that excited universal admiration in Paris, and has been one of the lions of that capital ever since. The illumination proceeded from a new material called "oxhydrique gas." It is a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, and is said to possess almost immeasurable advantages over the gas now in use. In the first place its light is almost incomparably superior in both degree and steadiness. It is "as brilliant as the light emitted by an electrical battery, without the unsteady flicker, and diffused, divergent rays." The moment it is lighted in the square named, which faces the Rue de la Paix and borders the gorgeous façade of the new Opera-house, "all the surrounding lights assume a murky, struggling look." The illumination is calm, soft, and far-reaching like that of a full moon in a clear sky, and gives quite a fairy look to that "huge piece of fancy confectionery," the edifice mentioned. No prospectus, we are assured, is needed to establish the vast superiority of the new gas over the old. This is instantly manifest. But, apart from the advantage visible to the eye, other advantages set forth by the patentees, MM. MARECHAL and DU MOTAY well deserve examination. The latter may be described as follows:

The new gas is healthier than the old, since it neither consumes the surrounding atmosphere nor deposits oxide of carbon. It is cheaper, since two parts of hydrogen mixed with one part of oxygen go further than sixteen parts of the former in its simple state. A substantial proof of this is offered in the fact that the patentees offer to light Paris at the rate of fifty centimes the cubic metre, instead of four francs, eighty centimes, which is what the Municipality have been in the habit of paying. One small burner will brilliantly illuminate a large ball-room. Ordinary print can be read by such a burner at a distance of sixty feet. The gas is easily adapted to private houses. It is entirely clean and without smell. These are certainly great advantages, and, supposing the account of them to be strictly correct, which we have no reason to doubt, it would seem that the "oxhydrique gas" must come into universal use. It appears that the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON III. was determined to bring this about in Paris. Before his fall he ordered experiments to be made in front of the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, and over the marble arch in the Place du Carrousel. But the powerful gas company moved heaven and earth to interpose obstacles, and might have prevented the innovation to this day, but that the patentees were adroit enough to effect a "fusion" with the old monopoly, which will help the eyes of the public, and add to the security of their persons if it does not, in the proportion suggested above, lessen the tax on their pockets.

Every rose has its thorn, and there are drawbacks to even the superlative merits of the "oxhydrique." In the first place there is a certain amount of danger attending its use, although this can be absolutely neutralized by simple and easy precautions. Thus, it is said to be necessary to convey the two gases to the burner by separate pipes. But they must be allowed to mix before the match is applied, as otherwise an explosion is to be feared. It would seem that this difficulty could be obviated by a choice of mechanical contrivances, arranged so that the gases might be mingled just before coming to the burner, and without loss by escape. Another point is that the apparatus is otherwise slightly more complicated. A small cylinder has to be placed within the burner, composed of lime or of calcined magnesia. On this the flame caused by the ignition of the two gases has to be projected. The extra complication is, of course, objectionable. Still, the expense being in any case so much less than that of the old gas, the objection is comparatively trifling. Whatever the difficulties attending the use of the "oxhydrique," the assurances of the patentees appear to be verified in practice. Several of the Paris theatres are already lighted with it, the large hotels are arranging for its introduction, and it has superseded common gas in the office of the *Gaulois*.

The imperfect lighting of our streets is a direct temptation to crime, and outrages are reported daily that the perpetrators would never have hazarded but for the darkness. When a man can commit an assault or a robbery with almost the certainty that he cannot be subsequently identified, and when his surprised victim cannot use his eyes in his defense, it must be owned that the incentives to such deeds are sadly increased. If our streets were properly lit, instead of being in almost total darkness, garrotting and other nocturnal atrocities would be greatly diminished. Other benefits to be derived from the improvement are manifest. Better and steadier light in doors, whether in public or private buildings, would prove of infinite help to the eyes, and, if what is claimed for the new gas be true, for the lungs also. The gas companies of New-York have done their worst for the people during a long time past with remorseless persistency, and, should the "oxhydrique" prove their Nemesis, few but themselves will regret it. The Parisian successes of the new agent are, at all events, sufficient to justify its trial, and we hope the enterprise and capital for this will be forthcoming at an early day. We should thus get rid of shameless monopolists like the Metropolitan Gas Company.

A Curious Murder Trial.

A cause lately tried in London excited for the time an interest little less than that felt in the Tichborne case. CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, aged forty-three, was arraigned for the murder of SIDNEY BARKER. The prisoner resided with her mother at Brighton, and had formed acquaintance with a Dr. BEARD, for whom she conceived a somewhat too tender regard. In September, 1870, she gave Mrs. BEARD a chocolate cream, and that lady suffered so acutely after eating it, that she told her husband she was convinced it was poisoned. This circumstance might have passed off without further notice, but before long other cases of illness occurred after people had eaten creams and sweetmeats which came, or purported to come, from the shop of a Mr. MAYNARD. On June 12, 1871, CHAS. MILLER bought some chocolate creams at MAYNARD'S. He ate one, and gave his nephew, SIDNEY BARKER, another. MILLER was attacked with sickness and rigidity. His nephew died. This packet of chocolate was thrown away, but subsequently another was purchased and handed to an eminent analyst. He found that the creams contained strychnine. An inquest was held, a verdict of accidental death recorded, and Mr. MAYNARD was exonerated from all blame. After the inquest he destroyed his stock.

Miss EDMUNDS had previously called on MAYNARD, and told him that his candies contained poison, and that a friend of hers had nearly died from eating them. It appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of sending boys, whom she found playing in the streets, to buy sugar-plums and chocolate creams from MAYNARD'S. She would say that these were not quite what she required, and would return what appeared to be those just received, but were, in fact, others which she had infected with poison. The boy returned to MAYNARD, who poured back into the jars those which Miss EDMUNDS had returned, and sent her another packet, with which she professed to be satisfied, and which in turn she duly strychnined.

More than this, she left about on shop counters and other places, as though by accident, bags bearing MAYNARD'S name, containing the poisoned sweetmeats. When the boy BARKER died, anonymous letters were addressed to his father, urging him most strongly to prosecute MAYNARD, and there was strong evidence to show that such letters were in the handwriting of the prisoner. The weight of evidence was so entirely against her that her counsel proceeded to set up the defense of insanity, and this is, legally considered, the importance of the case, for it will probably become an oft-quoted precedent in our own Courts as well as in England. The evidence in support of the plea of insanity was very strong. The chaplain of the jail in which she was confined prior to the trial, who had been chaplain of a lunatic asylum, and is a person of experience in such cases, was decidedly of opinion that she was demented. Dr. WOOD, formerly resident at another great asylum, believed her really incapable of judging between right and wrong. Dr. ROBERTSON, one of the visitors of the Court of Chancery to Lunatics, regarded her "as one of those persons on the border land between crime and insanity." He thought her intellect quite clear and free from any delusions, but that she was "morally insane." Dr. MAUDSLEY, an eminent man, agreed with Dr. ROBERTSON.

There was yet another witness:

"Seldom," writes one present, "has there been witnessed a more painful scene in court than that caused by the appearance of Mrs. EDMUNDS, the mother of the prisoner, in the witness-box. The unhappy lady, who had all the look of extreme old age, was for a long time unable to speak for her sobs. There was something inexpressibly pitiable in the story of her life, as she gasped it out in sentences broken with tears; how her father, whose name she begged not to be asked to tell, had died an epileptic cripple; how her husband had gone mad in the prime of life, and died a raving lunatic; how her only son had been an idiot from his childhood, and had at last to be sent to Earlswood to die; how her eldest daughter had attempted to commit suicide, and had died a victim of hysteria; how the prisoner, the child 'whom everybody who knew her loved,' had suffered from paralysis and hysteria; and how she herself had watched stealing over her the symptoms of the hereditary malady so fatal to her race, until this last horror had come upon the end of a life of misery. All this was wrung from the wretched mother by questions gently and kindly put, but yet to answer each one of which was to her mortal agony. And in the midst of it all there came a response, a sort of wailing cry from the dock—'This is more than I can bear.' No counsel can be justified in leaving his case incomplete; yet, if a sudden inspiration had led Serjeant PARRY to close his case as Mrs. EDMUNDS was led from the witness-box, it is doubtful whether any verdict but that of not guilty on the plea of insanity could possibly have been returned. Unfortunately the succeeding evidence weakened if it did not destroy, the powerful impression caused by the widowed mother's story of her own and her child's life. That story bore the impress of truth, and yet the corroborating evidence was singularly weak, and at the close of the case for the defense the impression left upon the Court was that the plea of insanity had not been made out as forcibly as had been expected from the opening speech."

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, unaccompanied by any recommendation to mercy, and the Judge expressed his concurrence with it. But the Home Secretary has altered the sentence, and Miss EDWARDS goes to a prison for life.

Necessity of Police Discipline.

A Coroner's jury yesterday decided that the waiter COSTELLO, who so grievously wounded the notorious JACK GLASS, a few weeks ago, was guilty of his death; and the prisoner was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury. This procedure is, of course, quite right and proper; but it should be remembered that, had a certain member of the Police force performed his duty as an officer, GLASS would now probably be alive. It will be remembered that, in the TIMES' account of the affray, mention was made of an officer who grossly neglected his duty, and left the two men to settle their fierce quarrel as best they might. This Police officer must have known that GLASS was a ruffian, and that the language he used toward COSTELLO would ultimately lead to a breach of the peace. Yet, when asked to inform the officer on post that his services were required, this as yet unknown guardian of the peace replied, "Oh, settle matters quietly," a piece of advice COSTELLO was not slow to follow. The regulations of the Police Department explicitly state that no member of the force is ever off duty. In uniform or out of uniform, on post or off post, he is always an officer, and must respond to all proper calls for assistance on the part of citizens. But here was an officer who had only just been relieved from patrol duty, and was still in uniform, yet he declined to act in a case of apparent need, and left two passionate and vengeful men to settle their differences at the point of a knife. He heard GLASS make dire threats against COSTELLO, and must have known that the ruffian would probably keep his word—yet, though sworn to protect life and property, the officer ran away from his duty, and a murder was the immediate consequence. A proper degree of discipline would have instructed this officer that his duty in such a case was to see that GLASS left the saloon before any violence was used, and that the quarrel was not renewed. Had he done so, the murdered man would have been spared his fate, and COSTELLO escaped the anxiety and anguish he now suffers. We have often alluded to the laxity of discipline in the Police Department, under the present Board of Commissioners, though the present instance is the most glaring that has ever been noticed—one man in his grave, and another in prison awaiting his fate, and all because a policeman was either too cowardly or too careless to perform his duty.

MINOR TOPICS.

The European Governments are becoming nervous as to the Pope's successor. Nearly all the present members of the College of Cardinals are Italians, favorable to ultramontanism, and pressure has for some time past been brought to bear on the Papal Government to bestow the Cardinal's hat on the representatives of other countries. Probably the recent indisposition of His Holiness has strengthened the desire to see this done. It is said that a consistory for the election of fifteen Cardinals will be held next month.

The Spanish authorities are at open war with the Internationalists, whose proceedings, and the policy to be pursued in regard to them, occupied so much of the time of the Cortes before Christmas. Señor SAGASTA, the Prime Minister, has issued instructions to the forty-nine provincial Governors, to the effect that the meetings of the association in question are not to be permitted, and, if necessary, forcible means are to be employed to prevent them. By the present constitution it is not necessary to have permission to hold a meeting, but it is ordered that notice thereof must be given to a certain officer. Lately the Internationalists in Madrid gave the required notice, when the civil Governor sent an intimation that the meeting could not be permitted. The Internationalists assert that he is exceeding his powers, and have brought an action at law to test them.

Capt. EDWARD A. CHAPEL, of Hudson, in this State, according to the *Evening Register*, is anxious to accept the offer of ten thousand dollars recently made by Lady FRANKLIN, as a reward for the recovery of the records of the expedition which was headed by her late husband. The Captain being an old Arctic explorer, is not encumbered by any unnecessary sentiment. He looks at the matter entirely from a business point of view, and thinks that an association of eleven men, including himself, could each clear a handsome sum by the enterprise. This idea would involve the fitting out of a whaling-ship at an expense of $64,000. Instead of taking a corps of scientific explorers, he would procure a stout crew, and act as leader of the expedition himself. Until his arrival at the head of Repulse Bay, he would devote himself entirely to whaling. From that point he would return home with the oil, leaving the ship behind to refit for the second voyage. On rejoining her, he would move toward the south and south-western portions of King William's Land, where he firmly believes the records of the ill-fated expedition may be found. Capt. CHAPEL has already spent five Winters in the Arctic regions. As an evidence of his sincerity, he expresses a willingness to make a personal contribution of four thousand dollars, but declines altogether to be assisted either by gifts from the benevolent or subsidies from the Government.

During the past few months, Virginians have suffered so much from the persecutions of creditors that they begin to lose hope of being able finally to overcome their difficulties. According to the present State law, homesteads are exempt from attachments for debt; but owing to the stringency of the United States Bankruptcy law—as a protective measure—this has proved of no value whatever. Meetings have recently been held throughout the State, and resolutions passed calling upon Congress to so amend the law in question that its provisions may no longer clash with the interests of a majority of the people. Senator LEWIS, who has had charge of a measure of this kind for some time, considering that he is now sustained by the Republican Central Committee, may renew his advocacy of it with a better prospect of success.

Paris gave up her velvet-like pavement of asphalte, and now is becoming, it is declared, the dirtiest and worst-paved city in Europe. London is fast laying down the asphalte, and is becoming, on equal authority, the best-paved of capitals. Is it quite out of the question to get asphalte in New-York? The noise and unevenness of our great thoroughfares exceed even their filthiness, and why should we go without an improvement which is possible in the cities of Europe? As we set forth some time ago, asphalte costs less than granite. It cannot well be used on high grades, but this in New-York is seldom an objection. As regards the danger of fire, elaborate experiments lately made by Capt. SHAW and Mr. HAYWOOD have settled the question. Several kinds of asphaltum were used, and all showed that the material, as laid down, is practically non-combustible. The noiselessness of asphalte, once thought so dangerous, has not proved so in practice, and on the other hand the saving of wear and tear on carriages and horses—to say nothing of human nerves—is demonstrated to exceed very greatly any possible enhanced cost.

A member of the British Parliament, Mr. GOURLEY, has lately advocated, at a public meeting held in Sutherland, a project long ago suggested in this country, and at present a favorite scheme with leading spirits of the International Society. This consists in the establishment of a United States of Europe, by way of parallel to the United States of America. Mr. GOURLEY argues that only by such a device can the monstrous burden of standing armies be got rid of, and the true interests of the mass of the people be secured. His proposal is that the several States should be independent, as with ourselves, on all questions of local and internal government, but that Imperial questions should be decided by a Congress held at a national capital, which should be a European Washington. Mr. GOURLEY in his speech went on to say that should such be the condition of Continental Europe, "the policy of England, her colonies, and America ought to be that of a grand confederation and union of the whole of the Anglo-speaking people." This was received with immense applause, although, like the primary suggestion, there is no novelty about it. So far as this continent is concerned, it is not unlikely in time to be carried out; but neither geographical nor political considerations indicate any probability of transoceanic peoples ever being included in an American confederacy.

The Portuguese Cabinet has announced a very sweeping *projet de réform*. It includes abolition of the hereditary peerage; the removal of all restrictions on the Press; the abolition of punishment by death; the right of holding meetings subject only to police regulations, and the extension of the suffrage, already very low, to heads of a family who can write. This is all very well, but we cannot but think that the Portuguese Ministry would evince greater breadth of view and sagacity, if it had deferred some of these political reforms for the present, and had meanwhile devoted all its energies to expanding the trade of the country, making roads, stimulating enterprise, and for once in a while showing, what would be almost as great a surprise to the country as the earthquake of Lisbon, a surplus instead of a large deficit in its Budget. The vulgar consideration of money seems, except when borrowing or repudiating have to be done, reckoned beneath the notice of the statesmen of the Peninsula. Not that we mean to include Portugal in the same category as Spain in respect to brazen-faced treatment of bondholders.

The Central Park Museum—Destruction of Mr. Hawkins' Restorations.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday on Mr. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS in order to ascertain the truth of the allegations made in a communication which appeared in yesterday's TIMES in reference to the destruction of his restorations in the Central Park Museum. Mr. HAWKINS stated that all he had done during twenty-one months to restore the skeletons of the extinct animals of America, (of the Hadrosaurus, and the other gigantic animal, which was thirty-nine feet long,) was destroyed by order of Mr. HENRY HILTON, on the 24 of May last, with sledge-hammer, and carted away to Mount St. Vincent, where the remains were buried several feet below the surface. The preparatory sketches of other animals, including a mammoth and a mastodon and the molds and sketch models were destroyed. Mr. HILTON did this, said Mr. HAWKINS, out of ignorance, just as he had a coat of white paint put on the skeleton of a whale which Mr. PETER COOPER had presented to the Museum, and just as he had a bronze statue painted white. Mr. HILTON told the celebrated naturalist who had come from England to undertake the work that he should not bother himself with "dead animals," that there was plenty to do among the living. This illustrates the policy of having such ignorant men as HILTON at the head of one of the most important Departments of the City Government. When the skeletons were dug up again, by order of Col. STEBBINS, they were found broken in thousands of pieces. Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, when he heard of this piece of barbarism, would not believe it. "Why," he exclaimed, "I would have paid them a good price for it." Mr. HILTON, however, preferred to destroy the work of the naturalist which has cost the City at least $12,000.

NEW-YORK STATE AFFAIRS.

Progress in the Assembly of the Committee of Seventy's Charter.

No Money for Sectarian Schools—The City Record Question—A Co-operative Gas Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Charter of the Committee of Seventy was taken up again in Committee of the Whole, after the reading of the journal, this morning, Mr. EASTMAN in the chair. Section 92, which was under consideration when the Committee last rose, was resumed, and Mr. I. D. BROWN, of Cayuga, claimed the floor to finish the speech which he began on Tuesday, in favor of the amendment proposed by him. This amendment substitutes for section 92 a clause prohibiting all appropriations of public money by the City authorities for any sectarian or denominational school that is not under the same regulations and subject to the same laws as the public schools.

Mr. MOULTON desired to ask the gentleman from Cayuga a question: If the friends of the charter would consent to strike out section 92, would the gentleman waive his speech? Mr. BROWN replied that he was not aware who were intended to be designated as the "friends of the charter;" but, whoever they might be, he declined to accept their offer or to waive his right to address the House upon his amendment. He then proceeded to deliver a set speech, which he had previously committed to writing, against any and all appropriations of public money for the support of sectarian institutions of all kinds. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. MOULTON moved that the whole of section 92 be stricken out. Col. HAWKINS advocated the motion, and approved the substitute of Mr. BROWN. He said that there were four institutions in New-York City, the Children's Aid Society, the Howard Mission, the Five Points House of Industry and the Juvenile Guardian Society, which had in the aggregate under their charge 25,000 homeless and destitute children whom it was the duty as well as the interest of the City to care for. The substitute of Mr. BROWN would prevent any aid being rendered to these societies by the City, and might cripple if not destroy the great and important work of benevolence in which they were engaged. It was in contemplation to introduce a general bill regulating appropriations for charitable institutions, and the whole subject had better be left out of the charter.

Mr. ALVORD approved of BROWN's substitute, and deemed it important that it should be incorporated in the charter. Our whole system of republican government rested on our system of free public schools, which were divested of all sectarian bias or favoritism. The whole people were taxed to support these schools, and there ought to be no diversion of this money, under any circumstances, to sectarian purposes. He was happy to announce that the Ways and Means were a unit in the determination to go to the root of this system of appropriations of public money for charitable and denominational purposes, and to leave these institutions to be supported by private benevolence.

Speaker SMITH said that before the Legislature adjourned this whole subject would come up for consideration under a general bill. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at, he hoped that the legislation would be such as to apply to all parts of the State alike. Meantime, he thought that the subject should be omitted entirely from the present charter.

Mr. PELL said that while he agreed with the Speaker as to the necessity of a general law prohibiting these appropriations, yet, for fear of accidents and the possibility that such a law might not be enacted before the Legislature adjourned, he desired the prohibition to be incorporated in the charter.

Mr. ALVORD also objected to omission of any prohibition in the charter for the reason that a general law, even if enacted, was liable to be repealed by the next or any subsequent Legislature. The prohibition ought to be incorporated in the Constitution of the State, and he had no doubt that when the proposition to that effect should come before the people of the State it would be ratified by an immense majority of the voters of both parties. Mr. SMYTHE advocated the substitute and hoped it would be inserted in the charter.

A REMINISCENCE OF TAMMANY LEGISLATION.

Mr. D. B. HILL, Democrat, called attention to the fact that Mr. ALVORD supported the Charity bill of 1870, which had been stigmatized as an infamous bill. This gave rise to a general discussion as to the action of the Republican and Democratic Parties on this question in past years. Mr. O. D. BROWN said that the Charity bill of last year was not accessible to reporters after it had passed the Legislature, until the final adjournment, when it was found that numerous items had been inserted into it that never passed either House. TWEED kept the bill locked up in his desk after its passage, and no one was allowed to see it.

Mr. JACOBS begged to correct the gentleman. The bill was not locked up in TWEED's desk, but was in his own desk. Mr. STRAHAN said, if that was so, he would like the gentleman from Kings (JACOBS) to throw a little light upon a subject of great interest to his constituents as well as to the people of the State at large. When the Charity bill was before the Assembly last year, he (STRAHAN) found that some one had inserted in it an appropriation for a Catholic Orphan Asylum in Newburg. Such an institution had no existence, nor was there a single orphan under its charge. He exposed the fraud, and the appropriation was stricken out by the Assembly. When the bill went up to the Senate, it was reinserted, the amount being reduced to $5,000 instead of $10,000. After the Conference Committee of the two Houses was appointed, he went before the Committee and again exposed the swindle, and had it stricken out a second time. The Charity bill passed the Legislature with no such appropriation in it, but, what was his surprise on procuring a copy of the bill after the adjournment, to find the $5,000 appropriation for the Newburg Catholic Orphan Asylum still there. Now, if Mr. JACOBS had the bill locked up in his desk from the time of its passage, would he have the kindness to explain how this bogus appropriation got there?

Mr. JACOBS did not "rise to explain," but it is due to him to say that the fraud was not perpetrated with his knowledge, and was probably the work of TWEED's clerk, CORNELIUS CORSON. As soon as Mr. JACOBS discovered the trick, he went with Mr. HUSTED and notified Controller NICHOLS of the fact, and the five thousand dollars to the bogus Orphan Asylum of Newburg was never paid.

THE SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

After this little episode, a vote was taken on Mr. BROWN's substitute for section 92, and it was adopted by a large majority.

The clerk then continued the reading of the charter by sections. Several verbal amendments were offered and adopted, but nothing affecting any important feature of the charter was discussed until section 101 was reached, which provides a *City Record* to publish corporation advertisements. This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, and was strenuously opposed by Messrs. HUSTED, ALVORD, D. B. HILL, TWOMBLY, SMYTHE and others, who characterized it as a scheme for saddling another *Transcript* job upon the City. Pending an amendment by HUSTED, that the City advertising be done in two daily papers having the largest circulation, the Committee, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, rose and reported progress, with the understanding that the charter be again made the special order for this evening's session. There are only two more sections to be disposed of, and, unless some trick is resorted to for further delay, there is a good prospect that the discussion on the general merits of the charter will be opened and closed to-night.

WINTER FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill forbidding any railroad company of this State to charge more than twenty-five per cent. advance on their Summer rates for freight during the Fall, Winter and Spring months.

A CORPORATION GAS COMPANY.

Mr. T. CAMPBELL introduced a bill authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York to go into the business of manufacturing and supplying gas for the people of that City.

A STOCK-JOBBING MEMORIAL DISPOSED OF.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly presented their report on the investigation they were instructed to make of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. They report that the memorial signed by one LAYMAN, on which the investigation was instituted, was gotten up by Wall-street stock-jobbers, for speculative purposes; that there was no ground for the charges contained in the memorial, and that the attempt to make use of the Legislature and consume the time of the Committee, for the purpose of serving their stock-gambling schemes, is deserving of the severest censure.

THE SENATE BACKS DOWN.

The Senate, today, has done just what all the knowing ones hereabouts expected it to do, viz: Reconsidered the adverse vote on the Assembly resolution providing for a February recess, and substantially adopted it. For some reason or other the lobby, which it must be admitted is as numerously represented here as at any former session, and which still exercises very great power, is unanimously, or nearly so, in favor of the recess. Members of the third House said confidently yesterday afternoon that the Senate would this morning reconsider and agree with the Assembly; and as to that there seemed to be no difference of opinion among them. The truth is, that the Erie crowd and those opposing the charter for New-York City found their hopes of success largely upon delay. All that these people want is that, like JEFF. DAVIS, they may be let alone. The *status in quo* suits them exactly. Every day that passes without affirmative action upon these matters is one day gained to them. True, it is said that the legislative session will not be shortened by the recess, the two Houses will sit late enough in the season to make up for it, &c., but this, specious as it seems, is not true. When the hundred days come to an end, there is always an impatience and eagerness on the part of members to get away. The farmers want to be on their farms, and the lawyers among their clients, and the recess of a week is practically just so much time taken out of the session, as the members cannot be kept together very long when the constitutional time is up. No wonder then that the lobby rushed out today when the reconsideration was carried, exulting that they had gained a substantial victory. Mr. PALMER thought that as Senators had come here relying upon the established custom of taking a recess at this time, it would be unfair to refuse them the opportunity. Their private business ought not to be utterly sacrificed to their public duties, nor was it necessary. Mr. MURPHY, who spends as much as three days a week in Albany, sternly opposed an adjournment. He thought Senators should remain and attend to the public business. Mr. D. P. WOOD also opposed the adjournment.

Mr. LORD, Democrat, said, as this was a Reform Legislature, and he did not know whether the cause of reform would be promoted by adjourning or staying here he did not know how to vote. He asked to be excused. His request was refused, and he said he now believed that the interests of reform would be promoted by the departure of the Legislature, so he voted for the recess, amid much merriment. The resolution was adopted, after being amended so as to make the recess begin on Saturday next, the 17th, instead of Friday the 16th, and terminate on the Monday week following.

THE SENATE CLERK.

The Senate did not today elect a clerk. Mr. TERWILLIGER continues to officiate, and will probably do so throughout the week.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

The people of Staten Island are forwarding petitions favoring an examination of the affairs of the Seamen's Retreat, and a Committee of Investigation will probably be appointed. S.

The Reading of the New Charter—Quick Transit—Tweed's Contested Seat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15—Evening.—The reading of the charter was continued this evening, and an hour and a half spent in discussing the provision with regard to a *City Record*. Mr. HUSTED's amendment, that City advertisements be printed in three newspapers having the largest circulation, was carried, and another amendment was adopted changing the title of the proposed *City Record* wherever it occurs in the charter to *Journal of the City Government*. These amendments were proposed by members who are regarded as opponents of the whole charter, and the solid and uniform vote by which they were carried indicates combination among the enemies of the charter, and weakens the confidence of its friends in its final success. Nearly all the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. TILDEN, voted with those who are believed to be determined to defeat the charter. It was past 9 o'clock before the reading of the document by sections was finished, and Mr. ALVORD then moved that the Committee rise, with the understanding that it should be made the special order again for to-morrow morning. He said he desired to express his views at considerable length on the merits of the charter as a whole, and he presumed others would like to do the same. He did not, however, wish to delay final action on it, and so far as he was concerned he would promise to do all he could to have it brought to a vote to-morrow. His motion was carried, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. The lobbies and galleries were crowded during the evening with spectators, comprising most of the members of the Committee of Seventy now here.

Another hearing was had before the Joint Railroad Committee, this afternoon, on the quick-transit scheme for New-York. SWAIN explained his three-tier plan for the twentieth time. There are now twelve or fourteen different schemes for quick transit before the Legislature, and the "Central Underground" Company today introduced a bill to amend the charter so as to allow them to run under Broadway.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a meeting this afternoon to look up the case of Mr. TWEED. At the last meeting the counsel for Mr. ROSSA, the contestant, were ordered to make their petition and charges more specific. Today they presented a new set of charges in compliance with this order. It is very voluminous and charges a great number of fraudulent and illegal acts connected with the election directly upon TWEED. His counsel, Mr. REYNOLDS, not being able to attend today, further hearing of the case was adjourned until after recess. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The performance at the Academy of Music, this evening, is to be a benefit-representation. Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, than whom no more gifted, conscientious and sympathetic artist is now before the public, is the *bénéficiaire*. "Martha," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. SEGUIN and Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL in the principal characters, will be sung.... The final season of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe at the Academy will be commenced on Monday, March 4. "Il Trovatore," with Miss NILSSON, will be given.... A public rehearsal for the approaching Philharmonic concert occurs at the Academy of Music this afternoon....Mrs. MOULTON, whose concert tour was interrupted by the sickness of her husband, is about to depart, in consequence of Mr. MOULTON's restored health, on a fresh journey. With the co-operation of Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Signor FOSSATI and Mr. BOWLER, and under the management of Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, she will be heard in a matinée concert in Philadelphia to-morrow. Subsequently the company will visit Pittsburg, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville.... Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK will commence, on Tuesday, an engagement at the Boston Theatre, where his performances will alternate with those of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. After the two weeks' engagement in Boston shall have expired, Mr. CRESWICK will enter upon the fulfillment of an important contract in New-York.... A large audience filled Apollo Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. JEROME HOPKINS gave one of his interesting piano-forte concerts and lectures to general satisfaction. Mr. HOPKINS' press was, as usual, felicitously pointed by capital piano performances selected from a repertory of one hundred pieces by his hearers.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Minority Representation—A New Temperance Law—Freight on Railroads—The Riparian Lands at Communipaw.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—A movement toward minority representation was made in the Senate today, Mr. CUTLER introducing a bill providing that no ballot for the choice of Judges of Election shall hereafter contain more than two names. There being three Judges required by law in every voting precinct in the State, the passage of this bill would secure the minority, in all cases, a representation in the Boards of Election. The measure proposes the same principle as to township committees. In the House, this morning, Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the suppression of intemperance, which gives the families of drunkards and others the right to recover damages from liquor-dealers and landlords of premises used in the traffic, for all injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks. It was referred to a Special Committee. A bill was introduced in the House today making it unlawful for railroads to charge on freight carried for a distance of not less than five miles a larger sum than is collected for a greater distance. The bill to increase the capital stock of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, over which there has been a great deal of contention, was reported in the House today, with important amendments by the Committee of Corporations, by whom it has been held under consideration for some weeks. The amendments require the Company to pay to the State, before the 1st of January next, such sum for the lands under water at Communipaw now held by them, as may be fixed upon by the Riparian Commissioners, and also to pay annually, in addition to their present tax, one half of one per cent. upon their capital stock and the value of their rolling stock and equipments. These amendments will not, it is asserted, be accepted by the Central, but the bill, according to present indications, cannot be passed without some provisions of the kind proposed. The lands occupied by the Company are estimated by the Riparian Commissioners to be worth $1,200,000, but at a meeting held here yesterday they are said to have proposed to accept $650,000. The Company make no offer in the case. The bill to cede to Jersey City certain lands under water in Communipaw Bay was today recommitted in the Senate. The Republican joint caucus has nominated JOSEPHUS SOOY, present State Treasurer, for re-election. Mr. ROBERT H. HOWELL, State Prison Keeper, has also been renominated. Mr. WM. S. BANTA was nominated for Law Judge, and GARRET I. ACKERMAN for Lay Judge in Bergen County. Joint meeting will be held next week. A bill was introduced in the Senate today to legalize the Chicago Relief Bonds, amounting to $25,000, issued by Jersey City.

The Stewart Fund for the Relief of Chicago Sufferers.

The Chicago *Times* gives an account of the distribution of the gift of $50,000 sent by Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City, for the relief of sufferers by the great fire. We quote:

"In accordance with the instructions given the gentlemen to whom the distribution of this noble charity was confided have extended aid only to widows and single women who, before the fire, were self-supporting. Taking pattern from the work which Mr. STEWART is doing for the benefit of a similar class in New-York City, they have tried to relieve their present necessities, and to place them in such a way that they can again provide for their own support. Thinking that his plans would be best carried out in that way they conferred upon Mr. N. S. BOUTON, with the approval of the Relief and Aid Society, the entire control of the money intrusted to them. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon this gentleman receives applications for relief. Each case is considered separately by Mr. BOUTON, and the aid is either peremptorily refused, or granted on certain conditions. If the aid asked for will render the applicant self-supporting, it is immediately granted. The relief is given in money. When, however, the applicant wishes, a sewing-machine is bought, in accordance with a special arrangement, at a price much below that which a private individual would be obliged to pay. There have been relieved, out of this fund, 3,000 widows with children, and 1,500 sewing women. Many boarding-house keepers have also been granted temporary assistance, to enable them to take a fresh start. On Monday last there was distributed in money $5,899, and in sewing-machines $1,362 50. More than $40,000 of the original gift has already been expended. Mr. BOUTON employs as assistants five women and three men, all of whom suffered severely by the fire. The persons relieved are very different in general appearance and in their social relations from those who seek aid in the district-supply stations. Many ladies of known standing in society, who have been loath to appear in public as the recipients of charity, have taken advantage of Mr. STEWART's generosity to obtain the aid which they so sadly needed."

The New-York Wesleyan University Club—Fourth Annual Reunion.

An agreeable reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club took place, yesterday evening, at the residence of Mr. DANIEL DREW, No. 41 Union-square. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were Bishop JANES, Dr. Pierce, of Randall's Island; Judge Reynolds, President of the Club; Dr. Cummings, Prof. Rice, Dr. Curry, Mr. Orange Judd, Dr. Foss, Dr. Strong, Dr. Kidder, Mr. C. C. North, Dr. Crooks, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Cornelius Disosway, Mr. Daniel Drew Chamberlain, and Mr. Daniel Drew. The reception commenced at 8 P. M., and until 8 P. M. the proceedings were of an entirely social character. The drawing-rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers, and an elegant collation was served at 9 o'clock. In addition to the gentlemen named above, a large number of graduates of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., were present. Instrumental music was furnished by Mr. WAGNER, and a number of songs were sung by the ladies and gentlemen present. At 8½ P. M. the formal proceedings of the evening commenced, consisting of a number of speeches and toasts. Dr. PIERCE presided, and made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Dr. CUMMINGS spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Mr. ISAAC RICH, of Boston, who had left a large bequest to the Methodist Church, with which was built the Boston Theological Institute.

Bishop JANES spoke of the great benefits conferred on the Church by the Wesleyan University. Several other gentlemen delivered short addresses, and paid high compliments to the service done to the Church by Mr. DANIEL DREW.

The reunion broke up at about 11½ P. M.

Recapture of a Notorious Thief.

At the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, last week, PETER QUINN was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years and six months, for stealing $47 from a fellow-boarder at the Franklin House, in Fulton-street. On the way to the Penitentiary he escaped from the "Black Maria," as he says, by kicking the door out. As soon as he got out of the prison van he made for New-York, and took passage for Providence, R. I., on one of the Sound boats. This was a singularly fortunate move, as it happened that another passenger on the same boat was a gentleman who was in the Court-room at the time QUINN was sentenced. Directly the boat reached Providence, this gentleman gave information to the Police officer on the wharf, and QUINN was seized. He stoutly insisted that there was some mistake, declaring his name was JOHN DREW, and that he had just come from Buffalo. A detective was telegraphed for to Brooklyn, and QUINN was brought back last night. He has already done the State some service, having been imprisoned in State Prison in 1867 for highway robbery. An investigation is being made into the circumstances of his escape from the prison van, but QUINN says he was not aided by any one, and kicked the door out himself.

The Baxter-Street Conflagration—The Body of a Man Found Buried in the Ruins.

At about five o'clock, last evening, the mangled remains of ANTONIO MONTEVERDI, an Italian, fifty-two years of age, were found buried beneath the ruins of the building No. 1 Baxter-street, which was crushed by the walls of the adjoining structure falling upon it on Wednesday night during the fire. MONTEVERDI, it appears, lived alone in the garret of No. 1, and was not missed until yesterday, when, on search being made, his body was found in the ruins. It is supposed that the deceased was asleep during the fire and was suffocated by the dense smoke, and his body was afterward crushed by the falling walls. His face showed the marks of having been severely burned. The remains were removed to the Franklin-street Police Station.

An East-Side Shooting Affray.

Yesterday afternoon ALBERT BOOTH, of No. 9 Lewis-street, and ALBERT SCHICK, of No. 232 South Third-street, Williamsburg, became involved in a quarrel at the corner of Avenue D and Second-street, during which BOOTH drew a revolver and fired two shots at his antagonist, one of the balls lodging in SCHICK's left arm. Both were arrested and taken to the Union Market Police Station, where the wounded man was attended by a surgeon, and the belligerents were then locked up. SCHICK was intoxicated during the fracas.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Epitome of Opinion in the English Morning Journals.

The London *Times* of Jan. 30 says "that the case presented by Her Majesty's Government to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration differs in one essential respect from that presented by the Government of the United States. Not only is it far more colorless and temperate in its tone, but it is far more limited in its scope, proceeding, as it does, on the assumption that international law alone is the standard by which the conduct of Great Britain must be judged. It is maintained, in effect, that bona fide neutrality is impartial, and not one-sided or 'benevolent;' that neutral duties are 'not affected by considerations arising from the political relation which before the war the belligerents may have sustained to each other,' and that commissions regularly issued by a belligerent Government must be respected, even though its political sovereignty be not recognized by the neutral. The most important propositions in the case, however, are those which bear on the cardinal question of 'due diligence.' It is submitted that no Government can be expected to employ a higher degree of vigilance under a sense of international obligation than civilized Governments are wont to employ on their own behalf; and, moreover, that in fact, Governments, like individuals, have usually been more solicitous about their own security than about that of their neighbors. Such are the main points of international law and practice upon which, in combination with the new rules, the British Government rests its vindication. How far it will be desirable in the counter case to deal with the sweeping indictment on which the British nation is summoned to the bar of the Geneva arbitrators is a question demanding very grave consideration from the Government. That it would have been as unbecoming as it would have been impossible to repel such an indictment before it was preferred will be acknowledged on all hands."

On Jan. 31, the *Times'* reference to the case ends thus: "It is enough to say that, in our judgment, the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to preserve an impartial neutrality is manifest throughout, and the pains taken by its opponents to fix upon it a malevolent intent argue a consciousness that upon the simple issue of 'due diligence' it has a good defence. This inference is confirmed by an extraordinary passage in the American case, where it is insisted that by the judgment on the *Alexandra*, and the refusal of Lord RUSSELL to prohibit certain acts of which Mr. ADAMS complained, 'Great Britain assumed and justified all similar acts which had been or might be committed, and relieved the United States from the necessity of showing that due diligence was not exercised to prevent them.' On the other hand, it is right to point out that, in the British case, the reception of vessels like the *Alabama* in colonial waters is not discussed as fully as it deserves. 'They were received,' we are told, 'as vessels of war in the ports of Great Britain, as well as in those of the other neutral countries visited by them. In British ports they were received on the same footing as in those of other neutral nations, and were allowed to purchase supplies on the same conditions as armed vessels of the United States, careful precautions being employed to prevent any renewal or augmentation of their warlike force within British waters.' If this can be established, as we doubt not that it can for all purposes of the arbitration, no possible liability can arise on account of the sympathy with the Confederates which may have been shown by the Bahama merchants, or even by colonial authorities in their private capacity. But it is not to be disguised that various specific instances of partiality, approaching to connivance with abuses of neutrality, are alleged by the United States against colonial authorities in their public capacity. These instances must be carefully sifted, lest they should fall within the second rule of the Washington Treaty, which is directed against negligence in limiting the so-called 'hospitalities' allowed to belligerent cruisers in neutral ports. It is needless to say that, if any such negligence was displayed—which remains to be proved—it was displayed in spite of direct and repeated instructions from the Home Government. It should also be remembered and pressed upon the Geneva Tribunal, that in this as in other respects, Great Britain and her colonies had to deal with a *casus omissus* in international law. Coal, in particular, is an article which, for obvious reasons, has never been classed among warlike stores, though of prime value in naval warfare, and it would be monstrous to mulct Great Britain because this or that Colonial Governor may have allowed the *Alabama* or the *Florida* too liberal a supply of it."

The *Times* on Feb. 1 says: "We trust, and believe, that the painful feeling which has been excited by the perusal of the American case will not lead us into recriminations such as have been applied to ourselves; but it must by this time be evident to all that we cannot go into Court to answer the claims for indirect damages that have been preferred. If they are covered by the words of the treaty, we must repudiate a document never, as we believe, proposed, and most certainly never subscribed, in any such sense. We must protest at once, and finally, that we utterly disallow that indirect damages are included in the reference under the treaty. We never consented to their being included. We cannot go on if they are persistently asserted. It may appear superfluous to refer to what has been uniformly held in England ever since the treaty was negotiated. No statement of ours could detract from the force of an agreement to which we had bound ourselves, but contemporaneous explanations given by Commissioners and Ministers of State may be admitted to explain the view they took of the terms of the treaty in negotiating and sanctioning it. Last June Lord RUSSELL attacked the treaty in the House of Lords, Gen. SCHENCK, a Commissioner of the Treaty, and then, as now, American Minister, being in the Diplomatic Gallery. What was the language of Lord GRANVILLE on that occasion? He said: 'The noble Earl (RUSSELL) said that the United States made no concessions, but in the very beginning of the protocols Mr. FISH, renewing the propositions he had made before to much larger national claims'—and Lord GRANVILLE proceeded to quote Mr. FISH's demand for indirect damages, including the cost of the prolongation of the war, adding, 'These were the precautions which might have been carried out under the former arbitration, but they entirely disappear under the limited reference, which includes merely complaints arising out of the escape of the *Alabama*.' Lord RIPON subsequently referred to and adopted the argument of his colleague. Lord CAIRNS, indeed, at a later hour remarked that the words of the treaty were wide enough to include the demands which were understood to be excluded, but his interpretation was immediately repudiated by the Duke of ARGYLL, and there was no hint of difference of opinion as to the sense in which the treaty had been accepted. We now find that the United States are attempting to fasten upon it a meaning never suggested by any of their Commissioners at the time, the mere hint of which would, indeed, have caused the negotiations to be broken off. We cannot too strongly regret this ill-advised proceeding; but however painful the duty it imposes upon us, we cannot recede from it. We must give notice at once that the reference now attempted to be set up is not the reference to which we agreed, and we must retire from it altogether if the attempt to pervert the treaty from its original meaning be persisted in."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "No such pretensions have been or can be for a moment allowed by Her Majesty's Government. Those diplomatists would have singularly forgotten their English blood who negotiated, those statesmen would have made an ignoble plunge toward national degeneracy who sanctioned, a treaty that by the utmost stretch of possibility could strike Great Britain with a vast war fine because she had been honestly neutral in the American civil strife. Whatever may be said about the wording of the treaty, its spirit and intent were perfectly clear to the honorable men who signed it on behalf of the English Government. The duty incumbent on the Ministry is obvious and natural. It is not to take any violent steps, by way of protest, or special notice, or otherwise to absolve itself from responsibility in the indirect claims. It is simply to fulfil the promise of its original case, and meet in a supplementary document the strange American pretensions. We have no need to urge upon the Government the utmost promptitude in placing before the tribunal the rejoinder to the American case, involving a distinct and absolute repudiation of the indirect claims, without argument and without reserve. Until that rejoinder shall come into the hands of the arbiters, they are virtually precluded from considering in any way an American claim that so manifestly was never contemplated either by the English negotiators or by those who prepared the English case. Half a dozen words will be sufficient, in the forefront of the rejoinder or appendix, to place clearly before the Court the views of England on this subject. But those words must be spoken without delay, without falter, with a boldness and confidence of men which shall testify that behind the men who utter them stands the united English nation—willing to do its duty, but resolute to uphold its rights."

In an article with the caption, "The Government Journal on the American Demands," the *Pall Mall Gazette* argues thus: "In its capacity of apologist for the Government, the *Telegraph* has taken up the American demands under the Treaty of Washington; writing, as usual in such emergencies, with abundance of false suggestion and bold misrepresentation. Thus, it says that 'nothing has happened since Mr. SUMNER put forward those claims for compensation for indirect loss, to give the demand any legality.' It would be almost as true to say that the Treaty of Washington has no existence. The very purpose of the treaty is to give legality to all claims for compensation which can be established under three rules of conduct therein and never before said to be binding on neutrals. These rules, now for the first time made and acknowledged as law, confer a legal status on certain claims to which they could not apply at the time of Mr. SUMNER's demand, for then they did not exist. These are the Rules:

A neutral Government is bound—*First*—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to war-like use.

Secondly—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

The treaty declares in so many words that the legal responsibility cast upon us by these very wide rules is acknowledged and accepted now for the first time. For, says the treaty:

Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that her Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

Therefore it is contrary to the truth to say that the American claims have no more legal validity now than when Mr. SUMNER pushed them to extravagant lengths. We confer upon them a legal validity by the treaty, which we say in the treaty is new, and a gift. That is the fact. But, it may be answered, the concession does not go so far as the Americans pretend. That is the question within the fact. We have seen that by the treaty we assent to the application of the three rules to the claims set forth in article 1. The question is whether, as set forth in article 1., these claims can be said to include demands on account of indirect loss; whether, in fact, they are included in the words 'claims growing out of acts committed by certain vessels, and generically known as the *Alabama* claims.' And thus we see that the *Telegraph*, apologizing for the Government if not expounding their views, gives to the facts a totally false color. That journal says, 'Those diplomatists would have singularly forgot their English blood who negotiated—those statesmen would have made an ignoble plunge toward national degeneracy who sanctioned—a treaty that by the utmost stretch of possibility could strike Great Britain with a vast war fine because she had been honestly neutral in the American civil strife.' This we do not dispute; but the question is not so much whether our diplomatists forget their English blood, as whether 'by the utmost stretch of possibility' or even less they have laid us open to the infliction of a vast war-fine. If the terms of the treaty alone are considered, (and we suppose the United States Government will cling to them,) there can be little doubt that this is at least disputable. But the *Telegraph* asserts positively, and as if from information received, that 'not one word in the treaty was for a moment regarded by our Commissioners as having any reference, other than exclusive, to the indirect claims.' This is what we supposed. Further, the *Telegraph* intimates that our Government will promptly answer the American case, absolutely repudiating the indirect claims 'without argument and without reserve.' This is very much what we have recommended; and we only hope the *Telegraph* is not misinformed."

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Statistics Relative to Public Charities—Progress of Catholic Schools—Interesting Facts.

The following selections are from footings of tables of statistics prepared by the New-York City Council of Political Reform, relating to public charities. These tables have been collated wholly from official reports of City and State officers, the yearly reports of the institutions, and statements furnished by the City and State Controllers. Sufficient returns have not been received for the year 1871 to complete the tables for that year.

There are ten charitable institutions sustained by the State that received in 1870:

From the State	$1,064,271 84
From other sources	1,335,034 34
Total	$2,400,306 18
The average number of beneficiaries of these institutions for 1870 was	3,102
The number of almshouses in New-York State in 1870 was	6,300
Number supported and relieved	75,710
Total cost	$1,197,400 25
Thirty-six dispensaries received from the State in 1871	$53,100 00
From other sources	61,048 91
Total	$114,148 91
Number of persons treated	224,107
Number of prescriptions	280,257
Number of vaccinations	15,809

In addition to the above, 282 private charitable institutions, including schools, asylums, homes and hospitals, received aid in 1870:

From the State and City of New-York	$1,725,315 89
From other sources	1,702,075 08
Total	$3,427,390 97
Number of beneficiaries	117,598

Seventy-three of these private charitable institutions located in New-York City are under the control of religious denominations, and were aided in 1870 as follows:

1 German Reformed institution	$1,026 00
1 Lutheran institution	1,911 16
1 Methodist Episcopal institution	11,785 04
2 Hebrew institutions	11,458 72
13 Protestant Episcopal institutions	20,516 94
55 Roman Catholic institutions	641,433 00
73	$688,064 86
Received from other sources	$422,304 48
Number of beneficiaries	18,846

One hundred and sixteen of these private charitable institutions, located in other cities of the State, and under the control of religious denominations, were aided in 1870 as follows:

One Hebrew institution	$500 00
Two Protestant Episcopal institutions	1,872 15
Two Lutheran institutions	5,139 00
One Baptist institution	7,211 01
One hundred and ten Roman Catholic institutions	240,332 59
Total	$255,054 84
Received from other sources	$214,312 97
Number of beneficiaries	34,273

Fifty-five of these private charitable institutions, not under the control of religious denominations, located in New-York City, were aided in 1870 as follows:

From the State	$637,448 59
From other sources	738,104 67
Number of beneficiaries	59,082

Thirty-eight of these private charitable institutions, not under control of religious denominations, located in other parts of the State, were aided in 1870, as follows:

From the State	$144,781 00
From other sources	327,368 96
Number of beneficiaries	5,392

Of the 117,598 beneficiaries of these private charitable institutions, 74,646 are pupils of week-day schools, aided by public funds, and are under the following management:

	Pupils.
18 non-denominational schools, with	15,722
1 German Reformed school, with	401
1 Hebrew school, with	1,000
3 Lutheran schools, with	865
11 Protestant Episcopal schools, with	4,650
112 Roman Catholic schools, with	52,000
Total	74,646
The average daily attendance of the public schools of New-York City in 1870 was	96,683
In 1860	55,050
The average yearly increase	4,163
Average attendance in 1871 was	95,622
Decrease	1,061
By census of 1870 the whole number of the school population of New-York City was	316,447
In 1860 it was	235,978
Average yearly increase	8,047

Small-Pox in Brooklyn Moderating.

Information was brought to Dr. COCHRAN, Health Officer of Brooklyn, yesterday, that infected rags were being landed on some of the wharfs of the city from the ship *Missouri* and other quarantined vessels in the port. The rags were intended for the Fifth Ward dealers, and if landed might have spread contagion through the whole city. Effectual measures have been taken to prevent this, and the section of the city comprised in this ward has been placed in special charge of Dr. HOLLEY. Dr. COCHRAN reports that the small-pox has moderated, and is subsiding. He attributes this, among other things, to the thorough system of vaccination which was established, and is in favor of maintaining all preventive measures at present, as owing to the frequent arrival of steamers with emigrants from Europe, the city is liable to receive contagion at any moment. There are at this time seventy-one patients in the small-pox hospital, showing a decrease of twenty-three as compared with the last report. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Commissioners on the small-pox hospital, report that they have personally by visit and inquiry ascertained all the facts necessary to form a correct opinion as to all matters referred to them. They questioned both patients and nurses, and in every instance elicited a favorable reply. They are of opinion that the building is well managed, and that the sick patients receive all the care and attention necessary.

Homer and His Translators.

Last evening Prof. BAYARD lectured at the University of the City of New-York, upon "Homer and his English Translators." He began with CHAPMAN, the first to render HOMER into English, and passed from him to the other translators of the Greek poet, in their order, comparing and commenting upon each. He closed with a brief criticism upon BRYANT's translation, the last, and in the opinion of the speaker, the best which has yet been made, both for eloquence of diction and faithfulness to the original.

LEADING CHARACTERS, WITH PORTRAITS.—Attorney-General Williams, of Washington; Rev. Robert S. Candlish, of Edinburgh; Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of New-York; Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, of Boston; and James Fisk, Jr., in March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Ready to-morrow. Newsmen will have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

MARRIED.

BUNCE—PARKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, ALFRED BUNCE and ANNA E. PARKER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

KNOWLTON—CARPENTER.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. J. F. Richmond, INGERSOLL F. KNOWLTON, of Armonk, to Miss HANNAH M. CARPENTER, youngest daughter of the late Reese Carpenter, Esq., of Armonk.

LA RUE—RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, J. A. LA RUE, of St. Louis, to JEANNIE A., daughter of Thomas W. Rice, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MIDDLETON—CENTER.—At Christ Church, Aspinwall, U. S. C., by Rev. D. J. Lee, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, JOHN MIDDLETON to LILLIE, daughter of A. J. Center, Esq., of New-York City.

READ—COGHLAN.—At Trinity Chapel, in this City, Feb. 8, by Rev. Dr. Bruce, CASSIUS H. READ, proprietor of the Hoffman House, to Miss JANE COGHLAN, daughter of James Coghlan, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Kilkenny County, Galway, Ireland. No cards.

VAN VOLKENBURGH—EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., THOS. SEDGWICK VAN VOLKENBURGH and MARY PORTER, only daughter of Walter Edwards, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 15th inst., LOUIS SPENCE, son of J. Spence and Emma E. Anderson, and grandson of Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., of New-York City, aged 8 months 15 days.

Funeral at the residence of Dr. E. W. Vondersmith, Passaic Bridge, N. J., on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, in the 73d year of her age, MARGARET R., wife of William B. Astor, and daughter of the late Gen. John Armstrong.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday next, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

BLISS.—At No. 48 West 27th-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., JAMES L. BLISS, in the 58th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

☞ Richmond, Mobile and Selma papers please copy.

BRUEN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, ANN, wife of Gamaliel Bruen, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 154 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains to be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment the following morning.

☞ Ohio and California papers please copy.

BIBBY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CLARENDON.—At Nice, France, Jan. 6, THOMAS CLARENDON, of Brooklyn, in the 46th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 230 Washington-av., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

DYKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, at Roseville, Newark, N. J., MARY DYKER.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at St. Barnabas Church, Roseville. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at the residence of her son, W. H. Gardner, No. 1,606 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, MARY ANN M. GARDNER, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., near Stuyvesant-av., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Take Fulton-av. cars.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, SAMUEL HALLIDAY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 241 East 34th-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by the 2½ P. M. train for interment.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1872, SARAH REBECCA HOLLY, daughter of Wm. Wells Holly.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, on Saturday, the 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., CYRUS KNAPP, of the firm of C. & W. Knapp, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Friday at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12¾ P. M.; returning, leave Hackensack 3:55 and 6:20.

KNOX.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., after a brief illness, FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, son of John M. and Maria L. Knox, in his 18th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 40 Great Jones-st., on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

LEE.—At his residence in Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1872, CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Historical Society, and other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Peekskill on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

McLEOD.—At the residence of Nat. W. Smith, No. 1,525 Broadway, of consumption, LOUISE, wife of Gordon McLeod, 25 years of age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MOELLER.—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 12, 1872, Capt. B. J. MOELLER, of the United States Navy.

STIMIS.—At Belleville, N. J., Feb. 13, 1872, Mrs. ANNA STIMIS, the widow of John Stimis, aged 93 years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, from the Reformed Church, at Belleville. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WELLS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the residence of her brother, Rev. Charles M. Livingston, Watertown, N. Y., Mrs. MARIA WELLS, widow of the late Edward Wells, of Johnstown, N. Y., in the 87th year of her age.

WINTHROP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, CHARLOTTE TROUP, wife of Egerton L. Winthrop.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 15, was again of decided interest, and the result a success, showing conclusively that a healthy impetus has been given to the market by the favorable consummation of the sales recently held. The most important auction of the day was that conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., who, by order of the executors of FRANCIS HENDRICKS, deceased, disposed of sixty-three lots and gores of land located respectively on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, west of Tenth-avenue, all of which were sold and at good figures. The gore lots on Forty-ninth-street control a front of 339 feet, the land in the rear belonging to the Astor estate, while in Fiftieth-street the front covered by the gore lots sold is some 510 feet. The prospective value of the land can therefore readily be seen, when the near property shall become needed for building purposes. Nearly all the lots are, however, covered with rock, and a large expenditure will be required before they can be brought into use, and when this is considered, the prices realized, as will be seen, were excellent. A detailed report is given below, with the names of purchasers in each instance noted. The attendance at the auction was large, and bidding active, while the manner in which it was carried through by the auctioneers in charge, was all that could be desired. The aggregate sum realized was $145,800. The lot on Sackett-street, Brooklyn, belonging to the same estate, advertised also for sale, was not offered, but publicly withdrawn.

In addition to the above, considerable other business was transacted, of which the following is a review: MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of S. S. WARD, deceased, sold four lots of land located on the south-east corner of Washington and Laight streets, each 20 by 75, for $7,950 each, purchaser, C. N. BOSCHER. Also, the premises No. 390 Washington-street, between Hubert and Laight streets, embracing a lot of land, 25 by 80, with a small two-story brick stable thereon for $8,900; purchaser, DEWES BOWE. Two lots of land on Vestry-street, between Washington and West streets, belonging to the same estate, were also offered, but as announced as the buildings were not disposed of with the property, no sale was effected. The same firm further sold at public auction, five full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at $3,675 a piece; purchaser, F. NESMITH. A lot on Third-avenue, north of Seventy-eighth-street, was also offered at auction, and bids to the amount of $17,450 received, but, as we are informed, probably not sold. A lot on Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with two buildings thereon, the premises being known as No. 145, was in addition offered, but without result. The Supreme Court sale by the same firm of house and lot, No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, was adjourned for two weeks.

At a trustees' sale ALLEN & BROWN sold two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots known respectively as Nos. 7 and 9 Varick-place and Sullivan-street, between Houston and Bleecker street, one for $14,200 and the other for $14,650, the purchaser being M. L. DUNCAN and G. LACHAT. The same firm also sold at public auction a three-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 209 Spring-street, between Sullivan and Macdougal street, with right of alley-way to the last named street, for $12,550; purchaser, MICHAEL WILLIAMS. A frame house and lot on Fifty-second-street, 525 feet East of Eleventh-avenue, was, in addition, offered but not sold, although knocked down for $3,750.

The only other sale effected was one by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., who sold two lots (buildings on same recently destroyed by fire) on the north side of Forty-second-street, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, for $12,750. The legal sales of property on Elm and on Fifty-fifth streets, announced for yesterday, by the same auctioneers, were both adjourned until the 29th inst. An offering at public auction of a house and lot known as No. 337 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., by S. DINGEE, for which bids to the sum of $34,200 were made, but no sale effected, closed the business of the day.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, JOHNSON & MILLER sold at auction, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, the following property: Two lots on the west side of Bond-street, 60 feet south of President-street, each 20 by 75, sold to ALFRED WALLACE for $680 each; one lot, 20 by 100, on the north side of President-street, 85 feet west of Bond-street, sold to OWEN KINMAN for $625, and one lot same size, adjoining, sold for $600.

For today at the Exchange in this City, the only sale annouced is one of a legal character, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold City real estate as follows: one full lot on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 475 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $27,500; one full lot on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, seventy feet west of Madison-avenue, sold for $5,350; and the four-story brown-stone house and lot, (20 by 50 by 100,) No. 197 West Forty-second-street, sold for $40,000.

Exchange Sales. Thursday, Feb. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

(Hendricks' Estate.)

3 gore lots, Nos. 10 and 9, s. s. 49th-st., 78.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., together forming plot 65.7x28.3x 53.11x29.1; Joseph F. Hitch, purchaser, $1,025 each ... $3,075
2 gore lots, Nos. 8 and 7, s. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, together 50x72.1x50x18.2; James O'Donohue, purchaser, $900 each ... 1,800
3 gore lots, Nos. 6, 5 and 4, s. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, together 75x18.2x75x12.4; same buyer, $900 each ... 2,700
3 gore lots, Nos. 3, 2 and 1, s. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, together, 152.8x12.4x159.11, same buyer as above, $925 each ... 2,775
1 lot, No. 11, s. s. 49th-st., 50 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16 x100.5x47.8x105.3; James O'Donohue purchaser ... 4,750
4 lots, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100.5, same purchaser, $3,600 each ... 10,800
3 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size, A. Wolfe, Jr., purchaser, $3,150 each ... 6,300
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Jno. H. Powers, purchaser, $2,900 each ... 5,800
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer as above, $2,650 each ... 5,300
2 lots, Nos. 21 and 22, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size; Samuel D. Richards, purchaser, $2,550 each ... 5,10[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 24, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size; A. Wolfe, Jr., purchaser, $2,650 each ... 5,300
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26, n. s. 49th-st., adjoining above, each same size; James O'Donohue, purchaser, $2,750 each ... 5,500
3 lots, Nos. 57, 56 and 55, s. s. 50th-st., s. e. corner 10th-av., together forming plot 75x100.5x 75.6x104.8; Jas. O'Donohue, purchaser, $4,700 each ... 14,100
3 lots, Nos. 54, 53 and 52, s. s. 50th-st., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each 25x100.5; same buyer as above, $2,650 each ... 7,950
2 lots, Nos. 51 and 50, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, each same size; John Woods purchaser, $2,200 each ... 4,400
2 lots, Nos. 49 and 48, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, each same size; Lippman Toplitz purchaser, $2,150 each ... 4,300
2 lots, Nos. 47 and 46, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, each same size; buyer as above, $2,250 each ... 4,500
2 lots, Nos. 45 and 44, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $2,500 each ... 5,000
1 lot, No. 43, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, same size, Wm. Roeber, purchaser ... 2,700
1 lot, No. 42, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, same size, Wm. Allewelt, purchaser ... 2,600
1 lot, No. 41, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, same size, F. W. Hilderbrand, purchaser ... 2,675
1 lot, No. 40, s. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, same size, John Schumacher, purchaser ... 3,025
2 gore lots, Nos. 58, 59 and 60, n. s. 50th-st., 80 ft. w. of 10th-av., together in size 136x17x137.1, Pauline Bossen, purchaser, $1,225 each ... 2,450
3 gore lots, Nos. 60, 61 and 62, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, together, 75x17x75.10x25.1, Harriet Russak, purchaser, $1,050 each ... 3,150
3 gore lots, Nos. 63, 64 and 65, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, together 75x25.1x75.10x30.3, B. C. Thornell, purchaser, $1,350 each ... 4,050
2 gore lots, Nos. 66 and 67, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, together, 50x30.3x50.7x36.3, Timothy Menton, purchaser, $2,175 each ... 4,350
2 gore lots, Nos. 68 and 69, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, together 50x36.3x50.7x54.3; John Wendel, purchaser, $2,000 ... 4,000
1 gore lot, No. 70, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; Nelson Samuels, purchaser ... 2,300
1 gore lot, No. 71, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; same buyer as above ... 2,375
1 gore lot, No. 72, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; John Morris, purchaser ... 2,400
1 gore lot, No. 73, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; Patrick O'Dey, purchaser ... 2,750
1 gore lot, No. 74, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; Robert Lewis, purchaser ... 2,800
1 gore lot, No. 75, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; Miles Hurson, purchaser ... 2,800
1 gore lot, No. 76, n. s. 50th-st., adjoining above, [illegible]; Lippman Toplitz, purchaser ... 3,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots s. e. corner Washington and Laight sts., each 20x75, $7,950 each ... $31,800
1 lot with small two-story brick stable thereon, No. 390 Washington-st., e. s., between Hubert and Laight sts., lot 25x80 ... 8,900
5 lots, s. s. 149th-st., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x 99.11, $3,675 each ... 18,375

By Allen & Brown.

Three-story, high-stoop, brick h. and l., No. 7 Varick-place, or Sullivan-st., s. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., lot 25x100, house 50 ft. deep ... 14,200
3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 9 Varick-place or Sullivan-st., adjoining above, lot same size, house 50 ft. deep, with 1-story extension 25x18 ... 14,650
3-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 209 Spring-st., n. s., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., with right of alley way to last named st., lot 25x about 75, house 25x37 ... 12,550

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 lots n. s. East 42d-st., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., together in size 50x100.5; sold in one parcel ... $12,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$62.500 FOR THE FINEST CORNER on 5th-av., rented to an undoubted tenant at $5,000 per annum for eight years. SIKES, BEEBE & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

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West 34th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x56x98.9.
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East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x55x98.9.
West 47th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x50x100.5
West 29th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 21x56x100.5.
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x58x100.5.
East 54th-st., near 4th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x58x100.5.
West 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x60x100.5.
Also, a number of other houses in desirable locations. Houses and lots on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.

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A BARGAIN.
For sale, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 124 West 37th-st.; size, 21.6x56x100 feet; has all the modern improvements, and is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COLES AND SMITH,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS.
HOUSES RENTED AND FOR SALE.
NO. 60 EAST 10TH-ST.

FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV. AND 90TH-ST.—A choice corner lot, situate on the crown of the hill, and opposite grand entrance to Central Park; also, plots and single lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at lowest rates.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A superb extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and entirely new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs. medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c.
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WEST 44TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, IN that desirable block between Broadway and 6th-av.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with basement and sub-cellar, 18.9x50; lot 100.5, with all improvements and in first-rate order, with heater and gas-fixtures complete, included in price; $22,000.
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EIGHTH-AV., FROM 59TH TO 145TH-st.—Blocks, plots and single lots; also, several desirable lots on the cross streets. Bargains.
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FIFTH-AV., BELOW 79TH-ST.—TWO VERY desirable lots, commanding extensive view of Park; also, 77th-st., adjoining 5th-av., four choice lots; for sale low.
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GRAND BOULEVARD AND 83D-ST.—A plot of four lots for sale very reasonably; also, Boulevard and 73d-st., three well-located lots fronting "The Plaza."
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A.—71ST-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A PLOT of three full lots, on grade, for sale exceedingly low. Also, Grand Boulevard and 78th-st., two lots forming an L.
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FOR SALE—NO. 21 WEST 9TH-ST., BEAUTIFUL four-story English-basement house, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; will be sold low and on easy terms, if applied for at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square, or No. 3 Pine-st.

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CANAL-ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, NO. 329 Canal-st., near Broadway. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 2 Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT IN BROOKLYN, low, twenty houses, with all improvements; prices $3,400 to $5,000; terms, $500 or more, cash, and balance mortgage, payable $100 or less quarterly and interest; rents, $30 to $50 monthly. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, over Fulton Bank, 11 to 2.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate, valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE SOUND.—First-class frame cottage with out-buildings, and about three acres of land; splendid view of surrounding country, with good bathing, fishing and driving, for sale to close an estate; price, $14,000. Apply to
ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st., or to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A COUNtry seat for sale, 1½ miles from the City Court-house; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choice fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land.
EDWARD MERRITT.
Refers to Richard P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to I. S. H., Box No. 4,135 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 60x150 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each one. Apply to WM. F. LYON, owner, No. 87 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON FORT HILL, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island; charming location; modern improvements; gas-fixtures; lot 81x100; at low price of $4,000, half on mortgage; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$5.000—ORANGE, N. J.—NEW THOROUGHLY-built house, near depot; well located; good plot ground; terms to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.
A neat cozy house for $2,250.
A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $3,500.
Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $10,000.
Choice lots at $350 to $500, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centres of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.
JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Mr. F. E. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

ALL READY.
Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT for sale at College Point, Long Island, adjoining the elegant residence of Messrs. Poppenhusen and Funke; situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; three and a half acres of land, highly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs; large, well-built house, containing eighteen rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c.; large stables, hennery, &c.; spacious conservatory; the whole in good order, and a very desirable gentleman's residence. The owner having recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND City, the property belonging to Capt. Joseph Bounty, containing forty-seven building lots, with buildings and dock property, deep-water front; the most valuable building lots in Long Island City, and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate, and adjoining the estate and residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq. This rare opportunity for capitalists to invest "at private sale" will be given until March 15, when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction. Due notice of time and place will be given. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x 275 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE; 86 acres; one mile from station on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; land high and rolling, and in splendid condition, with running water in nearly every field; plain substantial dwelling and farm buildings, and considerable fruit; located in a beautiful section of country, where a large advance may be confidently expected, and adjoins school, store, and mill; $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK JR. & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT CLIFTON, N. J.—On the line of the Erie Railroad, thirteen miles from New-York, a new two-story cottage house containing nine rooms, a good well, cistern, barn and hennery; abundance of fruit of all kinds on the place; can be had with two, four or eight lots. For particulars, inquire of S. HEMMENWAY, over the Wall-st. ferry-house, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE SUITAble for a large family, fitted with green-houses, furnace and water conveniences, in a pleasant town 1½ hours from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; grounds consist of 1½ acres, laid out in lawn and flower-gardens, with choice ornamental shade and fruit trees; large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; more land can be had if desired. For price and other particulars apply to owner. Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTtages from $5,000 to $5,000; houses from $5,000 to $12,000, country-seats from $7,000 to $35,000. To rent—country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year; convenient to depot, on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, opposite depot.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 379 Broadway.

ESTATE OF THE LATE ROBERT L. MAITLAND, most beautifully situated on the South Shrewsbury River, containing 60 acres, or less if desired, with very fine modern improvements, for sale by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.
At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 300 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 48 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 200 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot 50 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Twenty acres of choice land, lying within 500 feet of the station, on a main avenue, and every part available for subdivision; price $650 an acre; terms easy. Apply to S. H. GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STAMFORD. — FOR REAL ESTATE, places, farms, village property, houses furnished and unfurnished, apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.—FINE RESIdences of 16, 12, 10 and 8 rooms; location high; very healthy; prices low; easy terms; also fine building sites. B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av.
First-class house on West 50th-st., near 5th-av.
On East 17th-st., near 3d-av.
On East 33d-st., near Madison-av.
On East 14th-st., near 2d-av.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling, No. 311 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with an extension; the house is handsomely frescoed, and in perfect order; rent, $1,800 per annum, or furnished, $150 per month; possession first March, April or May. Apply to JAS. W. AUTEN, No. 4 Cedar-st., or No. 261 8th-av.

CHEAP RENT.—$600 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J.; finished with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories brick, 23 by 65 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 25 feet; lot and garden 150 feet deep. Inquire of B. HALL, No. 265 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 160th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSES to let, with and without stables, on 5th and Madison avs., and on side streets on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lease may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 23 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house in West 48th-st., in a first-class neighborhood; rent, $325 per month; possession 1st March.
DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 5th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st. Apply at No. 102 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 15 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.

East 22d-st., near 5th-av., four stories, high stoop, brick, 25x72	$7,000
East 22d-st., near Broadway, four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60 feet	5,000
East 35th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, English basement, 25 feet wide, with side lights	5,000
West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 25x56 feet	4,000
East 36th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, high stoop, 25x71 feet, with side lights	5,000
East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone	4,000
West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x56 feet	6,500
Fifth-av., between 42d and 43d sts., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, about 33 feet wide	12,000
Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., four stories, French basement, brown stone, 25x70	7,200
Madison-av., opposite Madison-square, four stories, high stoop, brown stone	6,000
Madison-av., near 30th-st., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70 feet	5,000
Madison-av., near 38th-st., full size, with extension	6,000

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
Orders can be obtained at No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House.

HOUSES TO LET.
A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.
Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed houses on 5th and Lexington avs., 13th, 14th, 17th, 37th, 48th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 50th, 59th and 61st sts. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURnished house, in 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV. STORE AND DWELLING to let, desirably located on 6th-av., one door above 9th-st., suitable for any business. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 35, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 35 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 21 to 29 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—NO. 710 BROADWAY, CONSISTING of store, on principal floor, high basement store, second story, (arranged for business,) rooms for offices, &c.; the premises will be rented separately or together. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 85 Murray-st.; first-class business stand. For full particulars inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—LOFTS TO CONtain about 15,000 square feet; must be well lighted; within two blocks of Broadway, between Fulton and Duane sts. Apply to The Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Co., No. 71 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A COMFORTAble country home, within fifty minutes of Post-office. Apply at No. 62 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,

BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THAT he will sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, the entire collection of high-class oil-paintings, comprising the private gallery of Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn.

This collection of pictures includes examples by all of the best known modern painters, and is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. until day of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store, (whatever may be the state of the weather,)
290 cases Smyrna Figs, in baskets, American drums, cartons and bags.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, halves and quarters.
50 barrels Almeria Grapes.
300 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex *Dunan*.
20 cases Citron, prime order.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6, East River.
4,720 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Windsor*, from Messina.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERship.—The business and firm of OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OAKLEY & WHITEHOUSE will continue the business as usual at Nos. 190 and 192 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have under this date dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All demands against the firm must be made before Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872. BUSCH & KOERNER, No. 49 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
PAYNE'S PATENT
PARLOR & SOFA BEDS.
NO. 40 BLEECKER-ST.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN, WITH small family, as tenant from May 1 for a boarding-house on 5th-av., where first-class board and lodgings will be furnished to half the amount of the rent—say at $40 to $50 per week—the landlady paying the balance in cash; best location in the City. Address ASTOR, Box No. 730 New-York Post-office.

STOCK AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—Mme. DIEDEN, of No. 25 Union-square, being about to retire from business, offers for sale her good will and stock of Laces, Lingeries, Silks, Dresses, Cloaks, &c. Apply by letter as above.

A GROCERY-STORE, LEASE, STOCK and fixtures for sale, on one of the best corners on 3d-av., now doing a good business. Apply to ROBT SEAMAN & CO., Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

BUTCHER'S FIXTURES FOR SALE AT No. 247 East 24th-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

8 1-8 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs southwesterly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,037.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,379 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO

(OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS,

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $3,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

GUARANTEED

BY

N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

A SMALL ISSUE OF 10 PER CT.
ST. MARY'S (KANSAS) BRIDGE BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY LAND GRANTS.
We offer these Bonds at 75 and accrued interest. They are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by this road. All others offered are SECOND to these.
S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 1 Park-place.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburg Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 18 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Company will pay par and accrued interest, less Government tax, on the same for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

66th DIVIDEND.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of its transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.
L. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,089,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 86
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN
SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.
STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent., on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon	$2,817,568 0[illegible]
Banking-house and lots, cost	243,559 71
United States 5-20 5 per cent. Bonds, par	1,455,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par	125,000 00
Bonds of other States, 6 per cent., par	100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par	18,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par	637,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par	4,300 00
New-York County 6 per cent. Bonds, par	34,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par	110,000 00
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, 7 per cent., par	312,000 00
Demand loans, at 7 per cent., on United States Bonds and other public securities	1,029,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in bank	518,563 31
Accrued interest and premiums on securities	210,334 50
Amount of resources	$7,115,125 55
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors, principal	$6,612,266 10
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872	176,229 15
	6,788,495 25
SURPLUS	$326,630 30

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK are requested to call and prove the same at the banking-house, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before Feb. 17, 1872.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FELLOWS & OSTRANDER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by LOUIS A. FELLOWS, who will settle all claims of the late firm.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH B. JANES, Executrixes.
f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 223 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1872.
CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.
ja10-law6mF*

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS' ANTI-MONOPOLY ASSOciation will meet THIS EVENING, and on FRIDAY EVENING of every week, at Masonic Hall, at 8 P. M. Citizens are invited to attend.
T. E. TOMLINSON, President.
E. M. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

BOILER, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOP BAGGING, 14 1-2 CENTS; Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Cheviots, Horse-blankets, Buffalo, White Wolf, Bear, Red Fox, &c., No. 133 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........Lemarie....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON........Roussan....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE............Daure......Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17,	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............................Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..............................Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC................................March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC...............................March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP REPUBLIC WILL be detained until WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. Passengers will embark from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 3½ P. M.

JOSEPH HYDE SPARKS, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA..................Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....................Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA....................Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA...................Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA......................Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA....................Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA....................Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA....................Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA....................Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA......................Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..................................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA WILL be detained until Friday, 16th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.............Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................April 3, ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 69 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 127 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and trouble, preparing passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an inability of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 8 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM...............April 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing; speaks French, German and English fluently. Call or address for two days Miss ANGELE, care of Mrs. Margaret Harkins, No. 208 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse or chamber-maid and sewing; is capable and willing; has good City reference; would go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse (to grown children) and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has eight years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands the getting up of salads and the care of silver thoroughly, and waiting in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., corner of 42d-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Scotch woman, as thorough laundress; none better; French fluting, box-plaiting, polishing, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or city; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; will do washing; excellent cook meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing; is neat and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as thorough cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 419 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a young woman, very respectable and very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S, OR COOK, WASHER and ironer's situation, by a woman very respectable, and good cook and baker, and good washer and ironer; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent English woman as cook or house-keeper, or as chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 419 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman, as first-class waitress or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in coarse washing; four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 305 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN girls, situations; one as seamstress and chamber-maid; the other as nurse and chamber-maid. Call at No. 130 Mott-st., first floor, front house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; best of City reference. Call at No. 732 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to do general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 134 West 33d-st.

NO. 645 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A. PELTON & CO., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have a number of capable and reliable servants.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader, to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a good plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; is an excellent baker; best City reference for past three and a half years. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTant, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at present employers, No. 2 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishwoman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boning and larding; excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address 22 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; can do pastry of all kinds; also meats, soups and vegetables; has best City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is capable and reliable; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work, in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 8 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 385 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at 223 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 412 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 312 West 34th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as first-class waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Call on or address A. R., No. 256½ 6th-av., jewelry store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish very satisfactory references. Call or address No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman or groom in a private family; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 554 West 41st, corner 11th-av., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of several years' experience in some of the best places in this country; understands the culture of hot and green-house plants, grapes under glass and out-doors, and general gardening and the management of a gentleman's place; married; small family; City references. Address FLORIST, Box No. 248 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (one child;) thoroughly competent to take charge of any first-class place, or to lay out a new one; understands forcing and cold graperies, greenhouses, fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of reference from present employer; will be disengaged on the 1st of March. Address N. R., seed-store, No. 676 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Frenchman (married, no children) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City reference. Call at or address C. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class young man; single; competent and obliging; good City reference; City or country. Address J. C. C., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (Swiss;) he understands gardening of vegetables, also the care of horses. Can be seen at or address Hauser's Hotel, No. 400 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MARCH, A situation as gardener, by a single man, Scotchman. None but those who want a competent hand need apply. Address P. O. Box No. 277, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE Western acquaintance and business experience, a situation to travel for a wholesale New-York house, either grocery, paints, boot and shoe, clothing, or straw goods; New-York City and Lafayette references of highest character. Address M., Box No. 286 Lafayette, Ind.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COOK AND WAITRESS. COOK to assist in washing and ironing; WAITRESS to do fine washing; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., Friday, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER and coachman on a small place; must be a good vegetable gardener and understand the care of a horse, wagon and harness. Address with reference, L. M. C., Box No. 3,068 Post-office, New-York.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP FOR every capacity; no charge until place is furnished at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

WANTED—ON A FARM IN IOWA, A MAN and wife, who understand dairying. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

OFFER

BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL, THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 23D-ST., EAST RIVER. FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS, NO. 933 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.

BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 32 ATLANTIC-ST. YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.

DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.

GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta B. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 23d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, Jan. 19, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in said City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of February, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

f6-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. WORTHEN, plaintiff, against THE AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on two hundred and fifty dollars from Oct. 1, 1868, on the same sum from April 1, 1869, on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1869, on the same sum from April 1, 1870, on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1870, on the same sum from April 1, 1871, and on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1872.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1871.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f16-law6wF

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Seligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office Nos. 230 and 232 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1872.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1871.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja26-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 90 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f16-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., ROBT. M. FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, Jr., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 42-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 61,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, one light rockaway, one light four-seat park phaeton, one four-wheel dog-cart, and one doctor's gig; all in good order and used by a private family; best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

A ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no-top buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 140 Elizabeth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

VERY DESIRABLE LARGE FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen; also pleasant small room; genteel, quiet house; central location; no other rooms rented. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.)

NO. 17 EAST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL AMERican family will let with board, permanently or transiently, large and small rooms on second, third or fourth floors. House thoroughly warmed and very neat.

NO. 14 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.; one large front room, newly furnished, suitable for two, with superior first-class board; location and references unexceptionable.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place.—One or two rooms to let, with board; opportunities for studying and conversing in French; references required.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $8 to $20 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN plan, No. 665 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN handsome house, will let the best rooms, with bath-room; every modern convenience, and superior private or family table. Address F., No. 201 2d-av.

NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av.—Furnished rooms, with board, in a German family; terms $6 50 to $8 per week; modern improvements.

NO. 110 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—An unfurnished parlor; also two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; gentlemen preferred.

FIFTH AV., NO. 21, SECOND DOOR BElow 9th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 17 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., large, comfortable room, second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first-class board.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, occupied by a small family, furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen. No. 143 West 22d-st.

NO. 130 EAST 18TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable second story front room; also hall and extension rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 40TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms, with private table if preferred; also, board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

NO. 644 6TH-AV.—A WIDOW LADY would let one or two furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentleman lodgers; first floor.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—JUST VACATED, newly furnished front rooms; with or without private table.

FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 34 West 9th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with board; references required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 29TH-ST.—Two elegantly-furnished sunny rooms on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Large room and bedroom; also, hall bedrooms, to let with board; references required.

NO. 56 WEST 24TH-ST., FIFTH-AVEnue Hotel block.—A furnished room for gentlemen.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call at No. 23 Charlton-st.

NO. 248 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will be opened on or about the 1st of June under the direction of the undersigned. Four furnished cottages to let, with board in hotel. Persons desirous of engaging rooms will please address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Niemann, Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 38TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the happiness of home; only a few pupils received; English branches, French, Spanish, Italian; music, vocal and instrumental; terms, $500 per annum; no extras. Address H. H., Box No. 125 Times Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 25th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 559 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO be admitted into some good school where she could receive private instructions. Address M. D., Box No. 185 Times Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN American lady of refinement, widow, good reader and writer, competent to teach English branches and music, wishes an engagement in a family within two hours of New-York; pleasant home more of an object than large salary. Address Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 136 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st. Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, A. M., Assistant.

DURING LENT.

Daily morning prayer, 9 A. M.

Daily evening prayer, 4 P. M.

On WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, evening prayer, with full choral service and lecture, 7½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Early Communion, 7½ A. M.

Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.

Afternoon service, with lecture on Church History by the Rector, 3½ P. M.

Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M., in the Lecture-room.

Strangers are invited to all services in this Church.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Class for boys from eight to fifteen years, SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M.

Class for ladies, MONDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

Class for ladies and gentlemen, TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M.

Class for gentlemen, SATURDAYS, at 8 P. M.

Special attention paid to learning the reading of music at sight.

All who are interested in congregational singing and a higher standard of church music, are invited to join the several classes, and can do so by conferring with Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Organist, at his room in the Church, entrance on 35th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 128 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST NIGHTS OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

First benefit in New-York of MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN.

Only night of MARTHA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as..............MARTHA
Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN and HALL.
CONDUCTOR..............Mr. CARL ROSA

SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., LAST GRAND PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE. DON GIOVANNI.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as..............DONNA ANNA

SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Last appearance of Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY. FRA DIAVOLO.

Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY in his great rôle of FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats at the Academy; 701, 721 and 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 1,

joint appearance of PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.

Subscriptions now received at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES for the RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK.

FRIDAY, fifth appearance in America of P. T. BARNUM'S RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS.

THE SPANISH MINSTRELS.

THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.

The great Majiltons in a new act, the Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Veil, the Infant Athletes, and Juvenile Ballet. Curtain rises at 7¾.

SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER..............................Manager

NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VANDENHOFF READS BRET HARTE TO-NIGHT at Association Hall.

GRAND CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church, for the benefit of ZENANA (FEMALE) SCHOOLS IN INDIA, at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly given their services:

Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Miss MORENSI,
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
Signor BERTI, Pianist.
Signor AGRAMONTE, Conductor.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 EXTRA. For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

VANDENHOFF READS BROWNING TO-NIGHT at Association Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Feb. 16.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the hall.

NINTH REGIMENT BAND.—EIGHTEENTH CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Opera-House.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,

THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!

NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.

COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NORISSIMO.

FIRST TABLEAU—Drawing-room at Craig-Delmar.

SECOND TABLEAU—The same—Evening.

THIRD TABLEAU—1st. Col. Delmar's Quarters; 2d, Arabian Ruins; 3d, Hall of Audience in the Sultan's Palace.

FOURTH—The Zenana of Gulnare, a beautiful and luxurious retreat in the Sultan's Palace.

FIFTH—Apartments in the Palace.

SIXTH—Grand Hall of Audience in the Palace, with the Garden by Moonlight.

THE HIGHLANDERS.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE. TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

*** On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinee in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TWO DAYS MORE ONLY!

This afternoon at 2, this evening at 8.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Positively last performance Saturday evening at 8.

EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY.

MONDAY, FEB. 19, THE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Secured seats on sale FRIDAY MORNING at 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensation of DARLING; OR, Woman and Her Master. New scenery, costumes, and an efficient and full CAST of CHARACTERS.	TODAY AT 2, New successful burlesque, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, and the comedietta of SCHOOL FOR COQUETTES. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, and full burlesque company.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING. AT EIGHT.

VANDENHOFF READS SHAKESPEARE TO-NIGHT at Association Hall.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.

A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING 17th inst. See Circulars.

VANDENHOFF READS LONGFELLOW TO-NIGHT at Association Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.

2:40 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street, to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE.—Public notice is hereby given also to the heirs of ANNAKE JANSE BOGARDUS, deceased, and all others concerned, Oct. 31, 1871.

Whereas, Application to the Surrogate of Albany, State of New-York, by transfer from the Surrogate of the City of New-York, of said State, by Thomas J. Vangieson and Simon Kent, both of Essex County, State of New-Jersey, for want of jurisdiction, in the death of said Annake Janse Bogardus, deceased, in 1663. Being at Albany, said application for letters of administration, with the will annexed, as next of kin, subject to a receiver transferred to Albany, for a citation in the matter of qualification, as heirs of kin, in compliance of the statutes. Delays at the Surrogate at Albany in the matter, by wrong proceedings, is being of great damage; also the proceedings of other parties pretending to bring suits in law is also of great damage, not less than six hundred millions of dollars lawful currency of the United States. The heirs publish this notice.—Dated Feb. 22, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as..........PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH will make his first appearance in this City in seven years, assuming for a limited number of nights the rôle of CASSIUS in JULIUS CÆSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

200th time! 200th time!

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, extra matinee of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.

Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile JEE BROTHERS, WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.

The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE. New Scenery. Magnificent Appointments. Superb Cast.	MARRIAGE. Marguerite Brooks. Miss GRISWOLD. Col. CARROL GRAY. Mr. MACKAYE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the company will return from its brilliantly successful tour, and reopen at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, MARCH 4, WHEN MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will commence her FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA.

Full particulars will be shortly announced.

VANDENHOFF READS DICKENS TO-NIGHT at Association Hall.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MINTZ'S, NO. 42 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. S. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., from $10 to $80 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES

At the University Chapel, Washington-square.

Law course by Prof. BENJ. N. MARTIN, on *The Ethical Basis of the Common Law*, on FRIDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES STERNHEIMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON OPPENHEIM, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of February A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHEATON H. RACE and AUGUSTUS HUBBARD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate, separate and copartnership, of Wheaton H. Race and Augustus Hubbard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them or to the use of them or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY E. FULLER and CHARLES H. GROVES.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Mary E. Fuller and Charles H. Groves, of the City of New-York, within said district, both individually and as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 8, 1872.

JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 190 Avenue C, New-York City; JONATHAN H. CRANE, No. 40 John-st., New-York City. } Assignees.

f16-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupts.—To all to whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee, &c.

Dated Feb. 6, 1872.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Market Savings Bank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN IDELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Reuben Idell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f16-law2wF

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, No. 211 MERCER-ST., Feb. 6, 1872.

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE GAS QUESTION.

The immediate and urgent attention of the citizens of New-York is respectfully invited to a proposition to supply consumers with a cheaper and better gas-light than they have ever before had in this City.

It is proposed to adopt what is called the DISTRICT SYSTEM.

This system consists in uniting all the gas companies in a certain district in the establishment of a single manufacture, which is to be so located as not to become a nuisance.

For example, take the City of New-York as the district, and locate the gas-works on the Harlem River at a point where the land is valueless for dwellings. Build gas-works of sufficient magnitude to supply the entire City with gas. *Dispense with the manufacture of gas at all other places in the City, thus removing a great public nuisance*, each gas company retaining its respective district, and gas-holders to distribute gas to consumers precisely as they now do.

The single manufacture to deliver the gas into the holders of the respective companies at a stated price, and a gas of uniform standard illuminating power. The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company will build the works, manufacture the gas by its new process, and deliver it into the holders of the respective companies twenty-five per cent. less than it now costs the different companies to manufacture their gas, on the conditions that the gas companies adopt a uniform price for the gas, and make the same reduction to consumers as is made to them.

Taking into account the superior quality of the gas by the new process, and the reduction in price, this will reduce the cost of gas to consumers at a rate that will enable them to use it freely for both *lighting and heating purposes*.

This of course will create a demand for a greater supply of gas, and the companies can then clear the ground now occupied by the retort-houses, purifying houses and coal-sheds, and erect thereon additional gas-holders, which will not be a nuisance to any neighborhood. The new works will necessarily be large and it is proposed to make them an ornament to the City, while *the new system of manufacturing gas will be entirely unobjectionable*. An estimate of the entire cost for introducing the *new system* is now being made, and there can be no valid objections to this plan of supplying gas to consumers, and more especially as it will be a great public blessing. The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company has taken the preliminary measures to carry the project into immediate operation.

ALL ARE INVITED TO SEE THE NEW LIGHT.

All interested in securing a good and cheap light for New-York, are invited to visit the CITY GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, which is now lighted with the new gas, and where heating with gas may also be seen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED finds it necessary to appeal to the public for aid to meet its current expenses. This Institution is well known as a pure charity. Of in-patients, it now has over 100, and of out-patients, an average of over 800 per month—nearly all of whom are gratuitously treated; otherwise they would be a public charge. Private contributions founded the Hospital, at a cost of $280,000, and have hitherto supported it. The Institution owes nothing, and is increasing in usefulness. In view of these facts, the managers believe they may confidently rely on the liberality of their fellow-citizens to supply the present urgent need of funds. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will suffice to carry the Institution through the year, and for that sum the appeal is now made.

Contributions may be sent to Dr. KNIGHT, corner of Lexington-av. and 42d-st.; to JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, No. 40 Bible-house, or to either of the undersigned.

JOHN C. GREEN,
STEWART BROWN,
JONATHAN STURGES,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
} Finance Committee.

J. HARTMAN,

Manufacturer and dealer in oils, colors, glass and brown-stone putty, No. 207 6th-av. Don't forget the number.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY LOCATED PEW (No. 128) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,508.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735

J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.

At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 589 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.

A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the preserving of wooden pavement blocks, by any or all of the different methods used for the treatment of wood.

The amount required to be treated will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand square yards.

Each bidder will be required to file a copy of his specifications and patent—if it be a patented process—a full description of the method of treatment under his bid, also the quantity per square to be used in square yards, and cost per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the works by a sworn inspector of this Board.

Bidders will state at what places their works will be erected, and the treating capacity. The preference (all other things being equal) will be given to the bidders who will treat the wood within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the efficiency of the methods, as well as the price, will be considered in awarding the contract.

(Signed) ALEX. R. SHEPHERD, Vice-President.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Mr. COLE submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Constitution providing some educational test in the exercise of the electoral franchise. Also a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to report on the expediency of enacting a law to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter and extermination of antelope and buffalo.

BROWNLOW AND BECK.

Mr. BROWNLOW proposed to make a personal explanation in writing, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, about him, in the House, on the 22d ult. Mr. BECK, on that occasion, said that Mr. BROWNLOW, while Governor of Tennessee, made that State a pandemonium; that he and the other reconstructing Governors were hated and despised, and that their only refuge, if they could escape the Penitentiary, seemed to be in the Senate of the United States. Mr. BROWNLOW said that there was a time when Mr. BECK would not have dared to put this insult upon him, lest he (BROWNLOW) should take Mr. BECK's overseer's whip from his hand and lay it over his back. He also said that when Mr. BECK abandoned the respectable business of a hostler and became a slave-driver, he sank below the notice of all decent men. The Vice-President said this language was improper under the rule. Mr. CHANDLER moved that Mr. BROWNLOW have unanimous consent to proceed. Mr. CASSERLY asked the Vice-President if he knew of any precedent for the utterance of such language in the Senate Chamber. The Vice-President did recollect several instances when such language had been uttered, but of course not in accordance with parliamentary law. Mr. BLAIR said Mr. BROWNLOW's language was appropriate to the means by which he obtained his seat, and hoped he would be allowed to proceed. The Clerk then read the explanation. It reviewed Mr. BROWNLOW's career as Governor of Tennessee, and asserted that his dealings with the State Treasury had been strictly honest, and that Mr. BECK's statement that he (Gov. BROWNLOW) was hated and despised by the people of Tennessee, was as false as hell. In conclusion, he said he left BECK in the worst possible company, namely, with himself.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. HARLAN said that since 1865 our Government had had on hand a great quantity of ordnance stores, which by authority of Congress had been sold at public and private sale, and had been purchased largely by our own citizens, as well as by foreigners. When the war broke out between France and Prussia the Government refused to sell arms to either belligerent or to their known agents. Of course they continued to sell to our own citizens, and it was not in their power to prevent these arms being resold to one or the other belligerent. There was not the slightest particle of evidence to show that our authorities were cognizant that any of the arms sold were destined for the French. He replied to the intimation that all the money received on account of the arms sold was not paid into the Treasury. He read from the report of the Chief of Ordnance of the sales of arms, and claimed that the discrepancies alleged by Mr. SUMNER did not exist. In reply to the intimation that certain sales of arms had not been included in the report of the Chief of Ordnance, to support which Mr. SUMNER had read an Associated Press dispatch stating that they had been made, Mr. HARLAN explained that no such sales were made, the bids having been rejected, and in proof of this he produced the records of the War Department. He then reviewed in detail the preamble of Mr. SUMNER's resolution, and argued that the letters and documents cited or referred to therein showed clearly that some one in the country must be in non-official and unauthorized communication with the French Legation, because several of them could not have been got in any other way. He believed, therefore, that the whole proceeding had been incited by the present French Government, and that its agents had been sufficiently adroit to draw into it a member of the Senate. The French Government wanted evidence to prosecute some of its own agents suspected of dishonesty, and it had been able to find some person here who was willing to aid it, and ransack the records of the French Legation in the hope of finding something that would be used against a department of his own Government. The preamble compared the records of the War Department, of the amounts received for arms, and the French records of what had been paid by that Government. Now the question was where did the author of the preamble get access to the French record? Mr. SUMNER—I held that record in my hand while I spoke yesterday. It will be found in the *Journal of the French Republic*. Mr. HARLAN—Another newspaper statement. Mr. EDMUNDS—Here it is in the New-York *Sun*. [Laughter.] Mr. SUMNER—It is the report of a French official, published in the French official journal. Mr. HARLAN—And copied into the *Sun*. Mr. SUMNER—Copied into the *Sun*. [Laughter.] Mr. HARLAN—Well, whether that is sufficient authority for the arraignment of a high officer of our own Government by a member of the American Senate, I leave for the American people to decide. Mr. HARLAN then criticised the resolution itself, and asked why it proposed to limit the investigation to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, if the only motive was to vindicate our own Government from unjust suspicion. Again, why was the Committee to ascertain who were the real parties in interest? What difference did it make to our Government whether the purchasers bought for themselves or somebody else? Further, why must we ascertain what sums were actually paid by the real parties in interest? The explanation was that the French Government wanted this information to be used against their own officials, and the question was whether it was legitimate for the American Senate to lend itself to the French Legation for such a purpose, and if France had received any wrong at our hands, let her resort to the Courts. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he could not vote for the preamble, and he did not see how any Senator could, and the resolution itself was wholly unnecessary. The preamble and resolution together were a very anomalous production, and if they had not been introduced by one whose patriotism he could not question, (Mr. SUMNER,) he would be forced to believe that they were introduced in hostility to this country. The events to be investigated had occurred in 1870, and no complaint on the subject had been made by Prussia, yet, in the absence of such complaint, or any other ground, an American Senator introduced a preamble asserting that the good name of our Government was seriously compromised, and a resolution proposing an investigation. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reviewed the paragraphs of the preamble one by one, and argued that some of the statements quoted in it were plainly false, and that none of them furnished foundation for the allegation that the good name of our Government was seriously compromised. The investigation must now go on, but he hoped it would be made, not by the Committee proposed in the resolution, because by Parliamentary usage the Chairman of that Committee (Mr. SUMNER) would be one who had already assumed in this preamble the truth of the charges to be investigated. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, the Committee created for the purpose of investigating. This was an era of investigations. They were ordered on almost every pretext, and many of them, like this one, were quite unnecessary, but they would continue until after the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. SCHURZ said that this investigation had seemed to be very popular in the Senate yesterday, but it was less so today. It was now regarded as a disgrace to the American name, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) who had always passed for a good American, was suddenly made to appear in the character of an agent for France. The Senator (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) had also charged him with doing that which would incite the Prussian Government to make claims against the United States. It appeared, therefore, that Mr. SUMNER must be regarded as a Prussian agent also, and that the two great belligerents of 1870 were united in this one thing. [Laughter.] But the opposition to this investigation should not excite surprise, for it would be remembered that the resolution for the investigation of the abuses of the New-York Custom-house had been met in the same manner, and that the men who moved and urged it were said to be very doubtful characters, compared with LEET and STOCKING. [Laughter.] The pending resolution contemplated the investigation of certain facts, and the question for the Senate was, is the investigation necessary? Senators who argued that it was not had gone over the preamble point by point, and he would follow their example, which he did. He insisted that there was no ground whatever for the insinuation that Mr. SUMNER or any Senator had instigated the proceedings of the French Government. The facts seemed to be that that Government had ordered certain investigations, and had discovered difficulties and also reasons for believing that the Government of the United States was aware of these practices of a questionable character having gone on here. The rule laid down for itself by the United States Government seemed to have been that no arms should be sold to a known agent of either belligerent, and if this rule had been observed, no arms would have been sold, when their going at once into the hands of either belligerent was a matter of ordinary probability. When the war between France and Prussia was raging, it was a fair presumption that every man offering to purchase a large lot of arms wanted them for one or other of the belligerents. When Mr. REMINGTON applied for 50,000 muskets and 17,000,000 cartridges, it was at least certain that a great change had taken place in the market for arms, and it was the duty of the Government to be more than ordinarily circumspect in the disposal of its ordnance stores. He would not say that the Secretary of War knew, at first, that Mr. REMINGTON was the agent of the French Government, but he soon afterward disclosed himself as such. The reports made to the French Government showed that all the lots of arms sold here went to France. Mr. CONKLING denied this, and said the Senator (Mr. SCHURZ) knew very well that France and Prussia did not constitute the only, or even the chief market, for arms in Christendom at that time. Mr. SCHURZ said the investigation would show that at least an overwhelming majority of the arms went to France. Mr. CONKLING—There is a difference between all and an "overwhelming majority." Mr. SCHURZ read from Mr. REMINGTON's letter of Dec. 12, 1870, his statement that he had bought fifty batteries, &c., and said that this showed REMINGTON to have been negotiating with the Government after he had declared himself to be a French agent, because after the indorsement of REMINGTON as a gentleman of high character, yesterday, by the Senator, (Mr. CONKLING,) it would not do to explain away his statements in this letter by saying that he was trying to magnify his importance in the eyes of the French Government. Mr. CONKLING said he had not yet indorsed Mr. REMINGTON as a gentleman of high character, but he might do so if it should become necessary. Mr. SCHURZ thought that the circumstances to which he was calling attention seemed to make it necessary. Mr. CONKLING asked whether Mr. SCHURZ meant to say or imply that Mr. REMINGTON's letter necessarily meant that he had made the purchases in person? The language of the letter would be just as true and appropriate if he had done the business through agents, and we had the word of the Secretary of War that no arms were sold to Mr. REMINGTON by the Department after about the middle of October, 1870. Mr. SCHURZ was willing to put the letter before the country without further comment. He then discussed the sales to Mr. RICHARDSON, the alleged attorney of Messrs. REMINGTON & SONS. Mr. RICHARDSON, he said, was a lawyer of Ilion, N. Y. He ordered 50,000 muskets. What a bellicose lawyer. [Laughter.] What did a little country lawyer want with 50,000 muskets? Here, surely, was exceedingly strong ground for suspicion on the part of the War Department or else there had been transparent jugglery, and in either case investigation was necessary. Mr. REMINGTON himself had since gone to France carrying a certificate of character from the Secretary of War, indorsed, as he (Mr. SCHURZ) was informed, by Mr. CONKLING. Mr. CONKLING denied that he had indorsed any letter written by anybody else for Mr. REMINGTON, but stated that he had written a letter himself, saying that so far as he had ever known the character of the REMINGTON BROS., commercially and personally, was good, and their standing enviably high in the community in which they had always lived. He had written the letter at the request of Mr. REMINGTON, who had told him that his character had been questioned abroad. Mr. REMINGTON also stated that instead of having special facilities given him by the Government of the United States, he had been questioned, impeded and baffled in his transactions in arms in a manner and to an extent far beyond anything to which he had ever known a citizen of any other country to be subjected, and that when his character was questioned abroad, and he applied to the officials of the War Department for a letter certifying to facts which appeared on their records, they declined to give it on the ground that they did not want to be dragged into matters of that kind, and would only consent to certify that he had had large transactions in arms with the Department, and had been found trustworthy. Mr. SCHURZ thought it very odd that a gentleman who wanted a certificate of good character to enable him to get into good society abroad should apply for it at the War Department. [Laughter.] Mr. CONKLING—Did the Senator understand me to say that Mr. REMINGTON wanted a certificate to introduce him into good society abroad? Mr. SCHURZ—No, Sir. So far from supposing that he wanted that certificate to get him into good society, I believe that he wanted it to help him in settling his accounts with the French Government. Further, it was an act of very questionable propriety for the Chief of Ordnance or the Secretary of War to give a certificate of character to a man who had been virtually turned out of the Department as a French agent a short time before. Mr. CONKLING said the certificate was given this Winter, long after the end of the war. Mr. SCHURZ—Yes. It was given after the first trial of M. PLACE had ended, and after Mr. REMINGTON had got into difficulties with the French Government about his army contracts. Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the difference between the amount paid by the French for the arms, and that received by the War Department, and asked where the money had gone. After the indorsement of Mr. REMINGTON, by such high authorities, it would not do to suppose that he had stained his hands with it. He (Mr. SCHURZ) did not know where it had gone, but the investigation would probably show. It was no use to attempt to ignore the suspicions excited on this subject at home and abroad. The honor of the nation required that the matter should be investigated. A year ago he had this subject forced upon his attention by letters, resolutions and remonstrances from German-born citizens, who believed that the Government was selling arms to the French, and urged him to attack the Government for it in the Senate, but he had forborne to do so because he did not think it prudent to introduce the subject at that time, lest the friends of the Administration might be driven to justify its action and might thereby disturb the good feeling existing between it and the German element. He had, however, done all he could in private to stop the sales. The Secretary of War, when applied to, said that the Government had a right to sell arms to American citizens, and that he did know that the arms went into the hands of the French, and that he saw no reason to stop the sales. For a while the sales were said to have been suspended, but after the November election in that year they were resumed, if, indeed, they had been stopped. The Secretary of State then promised to interfere, and finally they were stopped. When he (Mr. SCHURZ) saw the officials of the United States thus persisting in a course so dangerous, and so likely to compromise the country with foreign Powers, his suspicions were awakened, and as their conduct could not be explained upon any ground of reason or patriotism, he was driven to the suspicion that there was a job at the bottom of it. He did not, however, suspect the Secretary of War. He believed him to be rather a victim than a sector. In conclusion, Mr. SCHURZ said the people had an impression that somewhere in this country there existed a military Ring which was exerting a corrupt and dangerous influence on the Administration, and if the proposed investigation should either show that this impression was unfounded, or should discover the guilty and bring them to punishment, it would render a very important service to the best interests of the American people. Without reaching a vote, the Senate, at 4½ o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday for the erection of a Government building at Quincy, Ill., came up in the morning hour, and on a vote by yeas and nays was passed. Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the employment and compensation of clerks to the Committees of the House. After some discussion the bill went over, without action, till the morning hour of Tuesday, and the House, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to strike out the item for the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, but withdrew it after debate, saying that he had accomplished his object, which was to call attention to the subject. Mr. HOLMAN's motion to strike out the item for a naval establishment at Mount City, Ill., was rejected. Mr. L. MYERS offered an amendment for supplying sailors with clothing at the expense of the Government, and withdrew it, saying that he would embody it in a bill which he would introduce. Mr. HALE moved to add a new section to the bill, directing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public sale after advertisement such vessels and materials as are not suitable or capable of profitable use, repair, or fitting out. Mr. WOOD said vessels should not be sold except after condemnation by a board of naval officers. Mr. MAYNARD suggested that exception should be made of such historical vessels as the *Constitution*, the *Macedonian*, the *Kearsarge*, and the yacht *America*, which should be always maintained by the Government. Mr. HALE objected to Mr. WOOD's suggestion, as taking the responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy, and putting it on a board of naval officers. The discussion was continued by Messrs. GARFIELD and SWANN, who stated that in case of war, which was imminent now, there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on. Mr. MAYNARD's amendment, Mr. DICKEY suggested, would include all the vessels that were eminently distinguished for their incapacity. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER said we had had some experience of that kind. They had sold for $30,000 the vessel known as the *Hornet*, and it had cost the Government $150,000 to watch her. Some of those vessels might be converted into privateers against other Governments, and put this country in the same predicament as England with the *Alabama* and other privateers. He would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have them sold as ships. Mr. MAYNARD's amendment was rejected, and Mr. HALE's was adopted. The Committee rose, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

Jersey City's Finances.

The purchase by the Jersey City Board of Public Works of the Harrison estate, at a cost of $318,000, for the erection of public buildings, has excited a most unexpected opposition on the part of numbers of the citizens. It is claimed that the city is now too heavily burdened with debt, that the expenditures for the last year have been extravagant and wasteful, that the purchase is not suitable for the purpose and is a speculation, and that, as the proposed buildings are not immediately needed nor to be immediately erected, the expenditure is not warrantable at a time when the city is laboring under heavy financial embarrassment. Petitions are being extensively circulated throughout the city calling upon the Board to reconsider, and upon the Mayor to veto their action.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, today, the Controller reported that there were seventy-nine officers of the last Senate whose average pay was about $700 each.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced: To annul the charter of the Central Underground Railroad Company, and to provide for the better administration of the estates of deceased persons.

REPORTED.

The following bills were reported: To reapportion the United States deposit fund among different academies; to repeal the act to authorize New-York City to take certain lakes in Putnam and Westchester Counties; to provide for the formation of free public libraries.

PASSED.

The bills passed were those to amend the charter of the American Bible Society; to amend the charter of the National Trust Company, and the House resolution for a recess, amended so as to fix Saturday as the time for adjournment, was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the New-York City Central Underground Railroad:

In addition to the powers already granted to the Company, they may construct subways, and operate therein a railway, with two or more tracks, for passengers and freight, the carriages to be propelled by steam. The Company is allowed three years to complete the road to connect with the Harlem Railroad, and two years thereafter to connect with the Harlem River. They are also empowered to construct therein a western branch, on the surface ground, or on a viaduct or any elevated bed, at any place above Ninety-sixth-street.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

The House went into Committee on the New-York City Charter. The question pending was the motion by IRA D. BROWN:

SECTION 92. It shall not be lawful to make any appropriation of the public money or property, or loan the credit of the City of New-York in aid of any private, sectarian, or denominational school that is not under the control and management of the Board of Public Instruction, and subject to the general laws of the State relating to public schools.

Mr. HAWKINS said that great good was done in New-York by providing schools in which the poorer class of children could be educated, and they should be supported. He hoped the motion to amend would not prevail. Mr. ALVORD was opposed *in toto* to diverting a single cent from the Treasury to support district and separate schools. He was for prohibiting the taxing of a single dollar to be used for any other than purely Municipal purposes. Mr. SMITH hoped that before this Legislature adjourned a general law would be passed bringing all the State under some fixed and well-defined rule, by which the people may be taxed for charitable and educational purposes. He therefore suggested passing over this question to let Mr. ALVORD bring in a general act making the provision he referred to. Mr. ALVORD was satisfied that no general law on the subject could be framed which would not be liable to be broken in by every recurring Legislature. The only way to accomplish the matter generally would be through an amendment to the Constitution, and that would take three years. Hence he was in favor of inserting it in this act. Mr. SMYTH—Would not a general law apply to New-York just as well as this act? Mr. ALVORD—Certainly, but as there is danger of our not getting a general law at this session, and as we now have this act before us, I am in favor of inserting it here and now. Mr. SMYTH said he was in favor of the amendment. Mr. D. B. HILL called attention to what had been denominated an infamous Charity bill of 1871, showing that a number of the appropriations were to Protestant institutions, for all of which Mr. ALVORD had voted. Mr. SMYTH—What is the proportion of these appropriations? D. B. HILL—To the Catholics the larger number were made, of course, for the reason that the Catholics have much the largest number of poor, and consequently of these institutions. He objected to this amendment for the reason that it made a distinction against the City of New-York, which has so large a number of these institutions, and leaves the City of Syracuse and other cities without any such prohibition. Mr. ALVORD explained that he was obliged to vote for the Charity bill last year to save appropriations to institutions of similar character in his own locality. He did wrong. He would never repeat that vote. IRA D. BROWN—This prohibition was against appropriations to schools, not to charitable institutions which were not under the control of sectarian influence. Appropriations had been inserted in the bill after the Legislature adjourned; also, that the bill was locked up in the desk of WM. M. TWEED, and no reporter could get access to it. Mr. JACOBS—That bill was locked up in my desk on the last day of the session. Mr. STRAHAN stated that last year there was an application for an appropriation to an institution in Newburg, which he knew to be unworthy, not for the reason that it was Catholic, but because it has no inmates. He defeated the proposition, but to his surprise, after the adjournment, he found it in the bill. As the gentleman from Kings (Mr. JACOBS) had said he had that bill locked up in his desk, he would ask him how that was done. Mr. JACOBS could not get the floor to reply. Mr. IRA D. BROWN finished his remarks. Mr. PELL moved to change the word "sectarian," in Mr. BROWN's amendment, to "denominational," which Mr. BROWN accepted, and then the amendment was adopted. Mr. STRAHAN moved to insert in section 101 a provision to pay for printing or publishing a paper called the *City Record*. Mr. TWOMBLY insisted that it would be an outrage to require notices to be published in any such paper. It will be simply continuing the *Transcript* swindle. Mr. STRAHAN said this paper was already provided for in the bill, and his amendment was only to perfect the bill. Mr. HUSTED believed the true place to publish these notices was in the existing daily papers, and moved to amend by striking out all reference to the *City Record* and substituting therefor the words "two newspapers having the largest circulation in the City," making the proposals for the same. Mr. JUDD explained that the bill proposed that the City establish this paper, and thus divest the business of the jobbery it has been subjected to. Without disposing of the question, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, who said the House could do some general business before adjournment, the Committee rose and reported progress, when the bill was made the special order for this evening.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Senate amendment to the resolution for a recess providing for an adjournment from Saturday instead of Friday till the 26th, was carried. Mr. MOULTON presented the memorial of citizens of New-York asking relief from obstruction by railroads in the Fourth-avenue. Mr. JUDD presented petitions in favor of the repeal of the Erie Classification act; also, of the citizens of Staten Island to be embraced in the Metropolitan Police act.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ALVORD report a bill from the Ways and Means Committee, the Annual Appropriation bill, and submitted the testimony taken in the New Capitol investigation, with a resolution that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Mr. JACOBS gave notice that he would, at an early day, submit a minority report upon matters which a majority of the Committee would not investigate. Mr. ALVORD stated that the Committee made the investigation comply strictly with the resolution which called for it. Mr. JACOBS stated that, so far as the Commissioners and Superintendent were concerned, he believed they had discharged their duties honestly; but he wished to make a report upon other matters. Mr. ALVORD stated that the matter of the Eight-hour law was not submitted to the Committee, and they, therefore, did not act upon it. Mr. JACOBS asked till to-morrow morning to make a minority report, and that the question on the resolution be postponed till then, which was agreed to. Mr. ALBERGER, from the Committee investigating the affairs of the Pacific Mail, reported the charges proven, and the complaint made for the purpose of influencing the stock in monetary circles, and condemn the authors of the complaint, who have used legislation for purely speculative purposes. Mr. LYNDE reported a bill to appoint Commissioners to make a survey of Richmond County, and certain maps therefrom, and report a plan for laying out Staten Island and for securing a water supply.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced was one to provide for calling a convention to revise the charter of Brooklyn, and another regulating the fees of the marshals of New-York, and to protect the legal owners of lost or stolen bonds. Mr. ALBERGER moved that the Committee of Commerce investigating the quarantine affairs be authorized to employ counsel and a stenographer. Mr. ALVORD opposed it, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the New-York Charter bill. The question pending was on Mr. HUSTED's motion providing for the publication of official notices. Mr. JUDD said provision was made for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council in a paper to be called the *City Record*, and a synopsis furnished to the daily papers. He referred to the immense amount of money paid out for this work, amounting in two years to $1,100,000, and though this patronage should not have had any influence on the Press there was reason to think it had. This charter contained no provisions which hedged in any extravagance in this direction, and he hoped the section would be allowed to remain as it is. Mr. HUSTED was opposed to the establishment of any paper to be carried on by the City. He did not believe the Press of New-York would be subsidized by this patronage. Mr. ALBERGER defended the proposition, and hoped the House would go on with this charter as it was in the main. Mr. ALVORD said the Legislature of the State of New-York had wasted five weeks for this charter, and he, for one, would not go for it with eyes shut and closed lips. Mr. HUSTED moved to amend his amendment so as to make it three daily papers, so include the independent Press, which he was certain could not be subsidized. Mr. TILDEN did not understand that the authors of this bill intended any newspaper edited like a newspaper, but simply a publication which will contain briefly the proceedings of the Common Council. He was quite sure the authors of the bill did not intend to do anything which would continue the abuses which had been suffered. The motion, as amended, was adopted. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out of section 101 the provision that all advertisements of Departments shall be printed in the *City Record*. If it was intended to make this paper a mere record of the Common Council proceedings, he wanted to confine it to that service. Mr. HAWKINS said it was intended to make this *City Record* the record of the doings of all the other Departments of the City, as well as the Common Council. Mr. TWOMBLY, in stating the extravagant charges for printing, said the foreman of the Grand Jury had told him that one of the witnesses before the jury was asked whether work of this kind, for which enormous prices had been charged, was worth $10,000, $5,000, or $1,000, and responded in the negative, but finally said it was worth about $25. Mr. D. B. HILL asked the gentleman (Mr. TWOMBLY) if he did not know that his informant, in giving him that information was guilty of a misdemeanor? Mr. TWOMBLY said that was so, but nevertheless, he gave him the information. These things were known generally. Mr. ALVORD's amendment was adopted. Mr. TILDEN moved to add to the last section a clause, the effect of which was to leave in existence the acts to punish bribery and fraud in office. Adopted. Amendments generally were then announced to be in order, and Mr. ALVORD stated that as the House had held a long session today, and as it would be impossible to get through the bill tonight, he would move to report progress and make the bill the special order for to-morrow morning, which was carried.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. JACOBS, from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means to whom was referred the charges against the Commissioners of the new Capitol stated that they agree with the majority of the Committee that the charges of corruption, &c., were not sustained, but say that all the difficulty between the working men and Commissioners had arisen from the fact that the Eight-hour law had not been enforced. The report concludes with a resolution that the Eight-hour law ought to be repealed or enforced.

The House then, at 9½ o'clock, adjourned.

Reform at Washington Market—Duties of the Clerks.

Col. DEVOE, the Superintendent of Markets, has issued an order defining the duties of clerks and assistants in Washington Market, with a view to doing away with the abuses which have been so long complained of. The clerks must be on duty by 4 A. M. At 7½ they will be relieved by the deputy clerk, for breakfast, and must return by 8 A. M. The deputy and assistant clerk will leave for dinner at 12½ and return at 2, when the clerks will be relieved from duty, except that the clerk of West Washington Market must remain all day on Fridays and the clerk of Washington Market on Saturdays. No excuse for absence will be received, except sickness. The assistant and deputy clerk must remain all day, or, if necessary, until the market is cleansed. The clerks must examine all articles brought into the markets, and if any unwholesome or stale meat or fish is found, it must be seized at once, and the salesman must be suspended. If any salesmen or women practice any deceit, such as representing their mutton as lamb, strong butter as sweet, &c., they must be fined or suspended.

The Annual Masquerade Ball of the German Liederkranz.

The grand annual fancy dress and masquerade ball of the German Liederkranz Society came off, last evening, at the Academy of Music, with a success even more decided and brilliant than characterized any similar event of former years. The chief feature of the night was the march and procession, which was more than usually unique. Shortly after 11 o'clock the curtain on the stage was withdrawn, and revealed a scene of splendor. The stage was enveloped in one sheet of calcium lights, interspersed with artistic jets and fountains bearing the words "Liederkranz," "1872," together with German and American national mottoes. First came the master of ceremonies, Reynard, followed closely by the musicians as rabbits, and immediately came dogs, grinning, chattering monkeys, the sovereign of the brute creation, hyenas, wolves, panthers, oxen, asses, forming a curious cavalcade of singular grotesqueness of design. "The Tammany Tiger" was represented as caught in his own ring, and this personation, which was followed closely by admirable and laughable caricatures of HALL and TWEED, such as NAST himself might have envied, provoked immense merriment, and for the moment seemed to infuse a serious element into the affair.

The procession finished, dancing commenced, and was continued with unabated enthusiasm until a late hour in the morning. Among those present were Baron Von Schloetzer, German Ambassador; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Herman Uhl, Deputy Sheriff Mosheim, Major L. B. Bader, of the Seventh Regiment; John Hoey, W. B. Dinsmore, William Steinway, Dr. Damrosch, Surrogate Hutchings, Recorder Hackett and many others.

The music was admirable, and was under the direction of Mr. DIETZ and Mr. BERNSTEIN.

Eclectic Medical College.

The Commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, took place last evening at Association Hall. The degree of Doctor of Medecine was conferred on the following by Prof. ALEXANDER WILDER: Mrs. Mary Seraphina Pratt, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary L. W. Lacy, New-York; Mrs. Alice De Baun, New-Jersey; Mrs. Jennie Ensign, New-York; Miss Anna Ralston, Connecticut; Miss Harriett E. Cady, New-York; and Messrs. Francis M. Rich and Eben E. Davis, of New-York; Mr. Richard Gaudern, of Ohio, and Mr. W. H. A. Young, of Vermont. An honorary degree was afterward conferred on J. R. GODELL, of Rhode Island. After addresses from the President of the Board of Trustees and Rev. Mr. GOSS, the valedictory address was delivered by Mr. R. GAUDERN, which was followed by the usual charge to the graduates by Prof. R. A. GUNN. The proceedings closed with the benediction.

The Steamer Wando—Arrival of Her Officers.

The steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. VAN SICE, from Havana, arrived yesterday, bringing as passengers ALEX. MCKENZIE, chief engineer of the ill-fated steamer *Wando*, before reported as foundered on her voyage to Havana; LEONARD SPANBURG, second engineer; JOHN PRIEST, oiler; WM. TRACY and WM. MURPHY, firemen. They were rescued by the steamer *Cleopatra* and taken to Havana, from whence they were sent to this port by the American Consul.

Suicide of a Musician.

EDWARD BAYER, a well-known tenor singer, committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic. He resided on Third-street, Hoboken, but took the poison in New-York. He was removed to his home, where he died after making the statement that he had taken the poison for the purpose of ending his life. He was extremely sensitive on personal matters, and some remarks concerning himself which he accidentally overheard led him to the act.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge F. W. HUGHES, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

H. W. BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

H. SCHLOSSER, German Minister, from Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. J. E. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

Commodore WM. E. LEROY, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge J. EDWARDS, of Albany, and Col. JONES, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. JACOB LAWRENCE, of Salt Lake City, and A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. H. W. ANDROS, of St. Louis, and Col. EDWARD GEBHARD, of Schoharie, are at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. ALEX. D. MUNSEL, of Texas, and Judge CURLIN, of Louisiana, are at Earle's Hotel.

THOS. H. PRUNNE, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, is at the Sturtevant House.

GEO. VANDENHOFF, Esq., will read for the Young Men's Christian Association Friday evening, in Association Hall.

"Ned Buntline," (E. Z. C. JUDSON,) and "Buffalo Bill," were visitors at the United States District-Attorney's office yesterday.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the residence of Mrs. EMMA BUTLER, No. 74 Lexington-avenue, causing $100 damage.

The sailing day of the Hamburg steam-ship line has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday of each week.

We are indebted to Purser J. V. MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Crescent City*, for courtesies.

The French Battalion des Gardes Lafayette gave its annual ball at the Casino last night.

The Relief Committee of the Produce Exchange reported finally at a special meeting, yesterday, that $99,729 had been collected for the Chicago sufferers, $1,300 50 for the Wisconsin sufferers, and $1,386 50 for the Michigan sufferers, all of which had been forwarded except $2,808 which remains in the hands of the Committee for the Chicago sufferers.

CYRILLE DION, in a billiard game at French carom, with CHARLES FRINK, last evening, made the run of 108 shots, one of the largest on record.

Major A. T. BEARDSLEY, of Auburn; Hon. J. A. SEXTON, of Canton, Ohio, and Hon. RICHARD P. MORGAN, of Wilmington, Ill., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Last evening, Rev. GEORGE MINGINS lectured in Steinway Hall before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen on the topic "Virtues and their Pretences."

A fire occurred last evening on the second story of No. 63 East Ninth-street, occupied by S. B. SIGERMOND, dentist. Damage, $200; insured for $3,000.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, JAMES C. GROVER, the pickpocket who robbed Miss PAULINE HARBECK at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

JOHN SAUNDERS, a fashionably-dressed young man, was committed by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of breaking the window and glass-door in the Glenny House on Wednesday night.

The corner-stone of the Manhattan Market building will be laid on Thursday, the 22d inst. The ceremony will take place at 1 P. M. at the market building, Thirty-fourth-street and North River.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has arranged to carry delegates to and from the Labor Reform Nominating Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st, at two-third's fare.

The ninth lecture in the course before the Law School of the University of the City of New-York will be delivered this evening by Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, on the "Ethical Basis of the Common Law."

A lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Society was delivered last evening at the Collegiate Church in Fifth-avenue, entitled "The Curiosities of Commercial Speculation."

We are indebted to the courtesy of the management of the White Star line for late English papers, received by their new steam-ship *Republic*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 2, and Queenstown on Feb. 3, and reached this port Wednesday.

During the year ended Feb. 1, the number of persons who received temporary relief in the Stranger's Home was 621. Among them were: Artists, 1; actors, 1; book-keepers, 21; editors, 3; lawyers, 3; ministers, 1; physicians, 3, and reporters, 2.

A solemn requiem high mass was offered up yesterday at St. Joseph's Church, for the relief of the souls of the late Prof. ANTONIO BAGIOLI and Mrs. TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES. The celebrant was Rev. Father FARRELL. Rev. Father MCCLANCY officiated as deacon, and Rev. Father DUNPHY as sub-deacon.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, was sent to the Morgue, last evening, from the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Height, about five feet six inches; brown hair and whiskers, mixed with gray. Had on a black sack coat, brown knit jacket, brown pantaloons and vest.

LAWRENCE MORRISSEY and Police Justice COX have given special bail in the sum of $5,000 each, in suit brought against them by MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. Messrs. BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, WM. J. LINDEN and HUGH O'ROURKE are the sureties. The trial will be had in the United States Circuit Court. The suit grows out of the arrest and committal of O'ROURKE at the instance of MORRISSEY, who charged him with felonious assault.

At a meeting of gas consumers, last night, at No. 490 Eighth-avenue, arrangements were made for a mass-meeting of gas consumers to be held next week at Cooper Institute. Petitions are being signed in all parts of the City asking the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Gas Companies, in order to enable the City to take the gas supply into its own hands. It is proposed to issue "Gas Supply Bonds" in order to obtain the necessary funds. The gas consumers expect to get this gas at the price of $1 per 1,000 cubic feet if the plan is put into execution.

BROOKLYN.

It is expected that the coming exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association will be one of the finest which the society has ever held.

The fine iron bridge which is to connect Williamsburg and Greenpoint, will be completed in a few days. It will cost about $75,000, and be ready for traffic in about a month.

At the Bay Ridge Athenæum Literary Association, the subject for debate on Monday evening next will be, "Was it a Consistent or Justifiable Act for Horace Greeley to Sign Bail for Jefferson Davis?"

JOHN BIRD, late father of the Williamsburg colored Tabernacle, who was charged with abstracting from said tabernacle certain property, of the value of $17, appeared before Justice VOORHIES yesterday, and gave bonds to answer.

Two hundred men are to be drafted from the receiving ship *Vermont*, for foreign service. Capt. CHARTERIS delivered an address on temperance last evening on board this ship, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Missionary Society.

The Church of the Covenant, corner of Classon-avenue and Baltic-street, was dedicated last night. Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., preached, and the pastor, Rev. FRANKLIN NOBLE, conducted the exercises.

The improvements proposed to be made in the City Hall, for which plans and specifications have been drawn, comprise a new boiler and repair of heating apparatus, thorough repairs to steps and tile flooring, improved ventilation throughout the building, and other repairs and improvements, the whole to cost about $30,000.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a meeting last night. The report of the Committee on contested seats was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, EDWARD ROWE; Vice-Presidents, T. G. BERGEN and B. MCCOY; Secretary, G. G. HERMAN; Treasurer, F. S. MASSEY.

Early yesterday morning a fellow who gave his name as JAMES WHITE, was captured when he had broken into the basement of a hat-store in Clinton-street. He said he was by profession a reporter, and he had the audacity to say he was connected with the TIMES. He was sent up for twenty-five days for vagrancy.

LONG ISLAND.

The old Union Race-course is to be laid out and sold for building lots.

Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, of Southampton, has received the appointment of Assistant Librarian of the State Library at Albany.

A man named LOWELL, who was employed as a hostler at Scheirer's Hotel, Jackson-avenue, Long Island City, was found, yesterday morning, lying in the road-side at Dutch Kills, frozen to death.

Yesterday two men again attempted to cross the ice which had formed in the peat-hole in front of the Flushing Railroad depot in Hunter's Point and broke through. One of them was with difficulty saved from drowning.

A pigeon-shooting match came off yesterday between Messrs. ROE and SMITH, of Whitestone, and Messrs. HANCE and BORRUM, of Flushing. The score was eight for the Whitestone men to eleven for the Flushingites.

A young lady resident of East New-York, who gave her name as ELIZA BUTTERFLY, was brought before Justice GERTUM, of New-Lots, on Tuesday last, charged with violently assaulting WM. KAISER, by striking him upon the head with a chair.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Springfield-avenue horse car railroad, of Newark, last year carried 387,440 passengers.

The Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners have ordered a new hook and ladder truck to be built at a cost of $1,900.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased the pay of engineers, and other employes on the road, fifteen per cent.

Two cases of small-pox are reported in Paterson. A child of Mr. ABRAHAM STORMS, a resident of River-street, died from the disease on Wednesday.

The Erie Railway Company has decided to give up its monopoly of the Paterson local express business, and after the first of March the road will be thrown open to the local express companies.

LUDWIG BRENNING, residing at Madison and Montgomery avenues, Jersey City, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. County Physician PRENDERGAST made a post-mortem examination, and found death to have resulted from congestion of the lungs.

The agitators of the local option movement throughout the State are greatly discouraged by the action of the Legislature and the defeat of the Camden bill. The Newark Local Option Alliance has passed a resolution asking pastors to preach upon the subject Sunday next, advising the circulation of petitions.

JAMES BAXTER, convicted on his own confession of having attempted to murder SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, near New-Brunswick, two years ago, and who brought the charges of conspiracy against the daughters and son-in-law of WHITEHEAD, was yesterday taken to the State Prison at Trenton, to which he has been sentenced for two years.

[Advertisement.]

The safest and purest oil known to the American people, is DEVOE & BRIT'S "Premium Safety Oil," 150 degrees fire test; no smoke, no smell, no explosions. Inquire for it, or send to No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for California.—For Kingston, Aspinwall, &c.—A. S. Lazarus, A. F. Norhold, Geo. Tennant, M. Delado, W. S. Verplanck, Isaac Knevels, Edgar Stevens, Alvaro Lauren, G. Loper, J. M. Munoz and wife, Miss H. Thieriot, Geo. [illegible], J. A. Paez, Blas Corredor, Thos. Lockitt, Mrs. C. L. Farrel and child, Jno. Wilson, J. Garcia Herreras, Paymaster Loomis, Thos. Berry, Alfred Houlgrave, Jos. Heath, Alex. Campbell, Mrs. Lauts. For San Francisco—J. M. Bowie, Aug. Harris, Mrs. W. Morrison, A. Shives, Jr., Oscar Dornin, Charles King and wife, [illegible], W. Crandall, Thos. Armstrong and son, [illegible], Miss Emma Frederick, Mrs. Anderson, Geo. Cook, Mrs. J. B. Belleck, Mrs. J. B. L. Loves, H. Bethe, Thos. Leich, wife and child, J. C. Fitzgerald, Miss Hannah Burns, Jno. W. Corrigan, Mrs. H. Miller, Albert Mellish, L. H. Perling and wife, J. M. Elliot, Jas. Terry, Jr., Albert W. Beach, Jerry Moulton, L. T. Adams, wife and child, Miss Sarah Green, R. Gilkey, wife and four children, J. T. Thorndike, Dr. A. J. Tompkins and wife, Robert Russell, W. E. Patten, Miss L. von Treskow, Hamilton Bounce, C. F. Hunt, Thos. Colver, Andre W. B. Richards, W. Cromwell, Mrs. Kate Thompson, Jno. Thompson, D. Connell, Mrs. Sophia Puedhofer, Thos. Alsop, Jno. Haskett, Jno. F. Elston, J. F. Brennan, Henry D. Scoville.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—Gilbert Palache, Capt. T. W. Snow, wife and child, Mrs. Rosa Kayser, Mrs. L. Hamburger, M. T. Carter, L. B. Harris, Mrs. B. Henderson, A. Delbra, Gen. C. Grover, U. S. A.; T. B. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Theodore Tanewitz, Dr. J. G. Jewell and wife, J. V. Lauderdale, J. Rothschild, E. H. Lawrence, Henry Potter, Geo. B. Mills, Wm. H. Perrier, T. D. Allen, Jr., Chas. M. Fay, C. W. White, Mrs. M. H. Lewis and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Emery and children, Mrs. M. E. Parsher and child, Mrs. A. C. Wright, E. W. Sears, N. Narbona, R. B. Meyer, H. S. Lumpkin and wife, W. L. Eppinger, W. C. Coulson, R. T. Scoville, M. D. L. Buell, J. C. Crosier, W. H. Howarth, Dr. R. B. Davis, Rev. T. Burmingham, Capt. Wm. Borrow, U. S. A., wife and children, C. Moya, A. T. Luttrell, Mrs. G. F. Durant, Lieut.-Commander C. F. Barclay, U. S. N.; H. M. Tallman, U. S. N.; C. A. Latrobe, G. C. Driner, U. S. N.; G. H. Robinson, U. S. N.; G. B. Maynardier, J. G. Bogue, Dr. M. F. Martinez, A. Piper, Capt. H. H. Davis, E. O. Stratton and wife, J. McHaffie, S. M. Wardwell, O. Jones, Wm. Geddes, S. Orosco, Capt. Wm. Jeffries, F. Robinson, Bowie, P. Hill, John Evans, Chas. McPherson, Thos. R. Pearne, Dr. E. H. Champlin, Mrs. Westlake and 4 children, T. Feron, T. Delmonic, G. Haentjens, E. Haentjens, Wm. R. Clark, Jr., Dr. H. A. DuBois, T. T. DuBois, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. A. W. Dimock, Miss R. Weston, N. Perry and wife, F. P. Drain, W. D. O'Connor, wife and daughter, A. G. Corlies, Frank Galligher, W. H. Brown and wife, Miss Belle Howell, Miss Lizzie Howell, Jos. J. Walton, wife and son, Daniel Dodd and wife, Mrs. H. G. Marquand and daughter, Douglass Taylor, wife and daughter, Jos. T. Howland, Jos. Leach, Wm. Bird, B. O. Read, J. G. A. Ward, Thos. McCartee, wife and daughters, Miss C. D. Cheydene, G. W. Cooper, John Lafarge, Chas. P. Bayliss and wife, Mrs. H. Condict, Juan de la Osden, Pedro Fernandes, A. Garcia, Henry Sumner, J. P. Wakeman and wife, John Playle, W. W. Moller, E. A. Shaw, Alfred Austin, W. A. Whidden, C. Elliott, Mr. Church and wife.

FEB. 15—*In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.*—James Webb, George Wilson, Fred. Marshall, John Richards, Chas. Schultz, Daniel Holden, Wm. Chapman, A. Hall, George Dunn, Wm. Cashman, Samuel Laforge, Harry Tillman, Daniel Arndt, Miss E. Galvin, Miss M. Galvin, David Wilson and wife, Thos. Oakley and wife, Mrs. M. Wilson, Timothy Kay and wife, James Simon, Robert Rogers, Thomas Gill, John Lee, and 123 in the steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets......5:36 | Moon sets....12:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:53 | Gov. Island.1:42 | Hell Gate...3:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Sir Robt. Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lord Strathairn, (Br.,) Sinclair, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston; Ludewig Kyrre, (Ger.,) Schmeling, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks W. E. Heard, (Br.,) Raymond, Havana, J. E. Phillips & Sons; Adelina S., (Ital.,) Marzo, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Abbie Bacon, Merrill, Matanzas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Francisco Aveque, (Ital.,) Gagliardi, Gloucester, E. Slocovich & Co.; Veneranda, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gibraltar, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Oliver, (Br.,) Bernholm, Port-au-Prince, B. Murray, Jr., & Son; Congetta Zuria, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Odessa, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. W. H. Jones, Gerrity, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Fred. Smith, Smith, Barbadoes, H. W. Loud & Co.; Helen A. Bowen, Alexander, Demerara, H. W. Loud & Co.; Agnes, Hodsdon, Pensacola, Evans, Ball & Co.; F. J. Babson, Staples, Gloucester, Mass., E. J. Godwin & Sons; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Feb. 7 and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 11, 6 P. M., saw a large ship ashore 5 miles east of Indian Key; since leaving Key West have had fine weather.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Feb. 5, via Kingston 8th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 5, 20 miles N. from Aspinwall, passed steam-ship Bienville, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 7, and South-west Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sandusky, Norton, Trapani, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, Johnson, Bordeaux 55 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant—vessel to J. S. Ridgway.

Bark Pons Ælii, (of New Castle,) Wetherall, Shanghae, Sept. 7, with tea to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 14, and crossed the Equator Jan. 13 in lon. 28 58.

Bark James McCarty, McCarty, Zaza, 20 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, 14 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne; did in co. with brig J. C. Clark for New-York.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Treat, Galveston 24 days, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides and wool to Brown, Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 17, in lon. 32.

Brig Mary Knowlton, Potter, Port-au-Prince, via Gonaives, Feb. 4, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Orient, (N. G.,) Stahl, Anguilla, 20 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Rio, (of Halifax,) Corbett, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganara, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to Hulfer, Toel & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 21; came a middle passage and had fine weather to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence with N. W. gales.

Brig Water Lily, Mears, Santa Martha Jan. 11 and Savanilla 27th, with mdse. to D. de Castro & Co.

Brig Addie Thurlow, White, Salt Cay, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Hedwig Sophia, (Swe.,) Strindeberg, East Harbor, T. I., 27 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Nimwaukee, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, West, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Ecsa Pa, (of Boston,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Nadal & Cuebas.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to H. J. Wessberg.

Schr. J. F. Farland, (of Brookhaven,) Rahrer, Galveston 27 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Laura Bell, Drake, of and 5 ds. from Halifax with fish to order.

Schr. Emma F. Low, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bodin, Montego Bay, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels.

Schr. Minnie Repplier, (of Philadelphia,) Conover, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. East Wind, (of Provincetown,) Dowling, St. Marc 18 ds., with coffee to H. Becker—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. David V. Streaker, Graves, Norfolk, with corn to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Chas. E. Heyer, Poland, Savannah, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Fawn, Baker, Rockport, Me., for Virginia.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Huntress, Jordan, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Morro Castle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston.

Steam-ships General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans; Albemarle, for Richmond; ships City of Agra, for Liverpool; Flying Spur, for Shanghai; Oracle, for Hong Kong; bark Brage, for Stettin.

Below.

Ship Guinevere, (of Quebec,) Dunn, London Nov. 28, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Was boarded Feb. 14 off Fire Island, by pilot-boat F. A. Perkins, No. 12.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. steamers Batavia, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; schrs. R. N. Hawkins, for New-York; J. A. Garrison, for Georgetown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 15.—Passed in for Baltimore: Bark Adelaide Pendergast, from Rio; schrs. Gen. Taylor, from the West Indies; Peerless, from St. Johns; St. Hubert, from San Domingo; brig Apollo, from Martinique.

Passed out—Bark Templar, for Rio; bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara; brig George Lattimer, for St. John.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 15.—Arr. steam-ships Corinthian, from Glasgow; Prussian, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Murray, from Liverpool, arr. 14th, reports having experienced strong gales of wind from N. W. to S. W.; Feb. 8, encountered a furious hurricane, with mountainous sea, lasting 48 hours, during which all of the boats, with the exception of No. 2, were washed overboard, and considerable damage was done to the upper part of the ship; in the height of the gale, while Mr. Williams, the second officer, was covering the Fidley grating, a fearful sea struck the vessel on the port side, carrying away No. 4 boat, which fell upon him, breaking his left thigh, dislocating his ankle and otherwise injuring him; the same sea, broke in the engine-room skylight, struck the mizzen-boom (which had no sail on at the time) and snapped it in two; had moderate weather from the Banks.

The bark Anna Kreel, (N. G.,) Vogt, from Batavia, arr. 14th, and anchored on the Bar; came up this P. M., and reports passing Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 14, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 30 29; had N. W. gales off the Cape for 7 ds., and fine weather from the equator to Cape Hatteras, and been 10 ds. from thence, with N. E. gales.

Returned—Bark Ober Burgermeister von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, hence for Queenstown, Feb. 7, having encountered terrific gales, causing the vessel to leak badly; returned for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 7, lat. 37, lon. 72, bark Morning Star, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for St. John, N. B.

Jan. 29, lat. 31 22, lon. 72 44, brig Morning Star, (Br.,) steering W., with loss of fore and main topmasts; was under jury foretopmast.

Feb. 4, lat. 37 40, lon. 73, schr. E. F. Law, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, 34 ds. out.

Feb. 6, 100 miles E. of Cape Henry, schr. David Babcock, from Galveston, for New-York, with the loss of mainmast and bowsprit, and foremast head sprung; would put into Norfolk for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—The North German Lloyd steamer New-York, Capt. Empster, from Bremen Jan. 27, put in here yesterday, short of coal, having encountered heavy weather with head winds. She leaves this afternoon for New-York, where she may be expected on Saturday afternoon.

The steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, had arrived here one week earlier than was anticipated.

The steam-ship Caspian sld. for Baltimore last night.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Feb. 5.—Arr. Jan. 22, schr. Artie Garwood, from New-York; schrs. W. L. Burroughs, from New-York; Jan. 26, steam-ship Rising Star, from New-York.

Sld. Jan. 28, steam-ship Ocean Queen, for New-York; Jan. 25, bark Gazelle, for Matanzas; Jan. 31, schr. Matilda, for New-York; Feb. 3, brig Maggie Vail, for Matanzas.

At Gonaives, brig V. H. Hill, for New-York, to sail Feb. 9; schr. Alice Myrick, Parker, for Boston, Feb. 15; brig Ida C., at St. Marc, for Boston, Feb. 9; brig Caront, (of Halifax,) Allen, at Inagua, for Halifax, Feb. 5; brig Aquidneck, for New-York, Feb. 4; schr. Edra, from Jamaica, in distress, would not receive cargo and would proceed to Halifax; brig B. Ingenac, sld. from St. Marc, for New-York, Jan. 31.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 30, brig Thos. Turrell, of New-Haven, wtg.; brig Hattie, of Boston, discbg.; brig James Crystal, wtg.; brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) discbg.; schr. H. N. Sawyer, (of Portland,) for New-York, to sail Feb. 5.

At St. Marc, Feb. 1, bark Isabel, for Boston, to sail Feb. 2.

At Savanilla, Jan. 19, brig Freuer, (N. G.,) for New-York, ldg.; schr. E. S. Porter, for do. do.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deakon, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 17th.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Feb. 4, for Bremen, arrived at this port today, and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—Steam-ship Tripoli, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

PLATED WARE.

ONLY THE BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE, 261-264 BROADWAY.

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Divisible Surplus,	448,751.63

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WM. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN..Counselor, 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) 10 Wall-st.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
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J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, Office Nos. 139 to 143 Centre-st., N. Y. BUILDERS IN IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Whereas, the following notice appeared in the New-York *Transcript*, of the 15th inst.: "Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of E. A. HEATH & CO., composed of the undersigned, Eugene A. Heath, general partner, and Benson J. Austin, as special partner, is dissolved by mutual consent on and after the 15th day of February, 1872. Dated Feb. 13, 1872. Signed— Eugene A. Heath, Benson J. Austin, James H. Ingersoll, Theo. F. Austin."

This is to notify all parties that said firm is not dissolved, and that I never signed nor authorized any person to sign such notice, and that the signature of my name to said notice is a wilful and deliberate forgery. E. A. HEATH.

Dated Feb. 15, 1872.